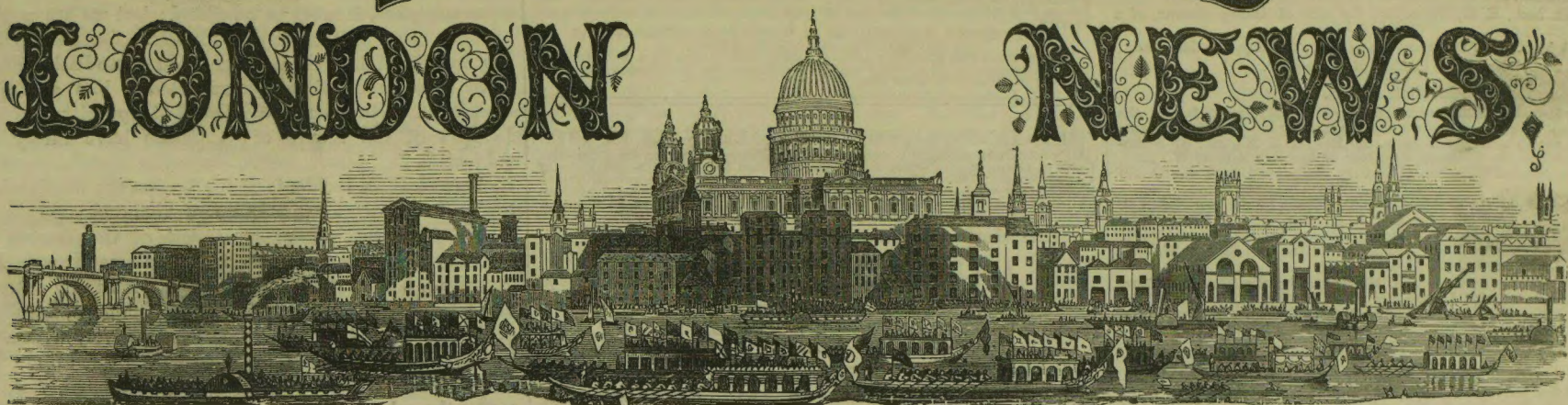


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

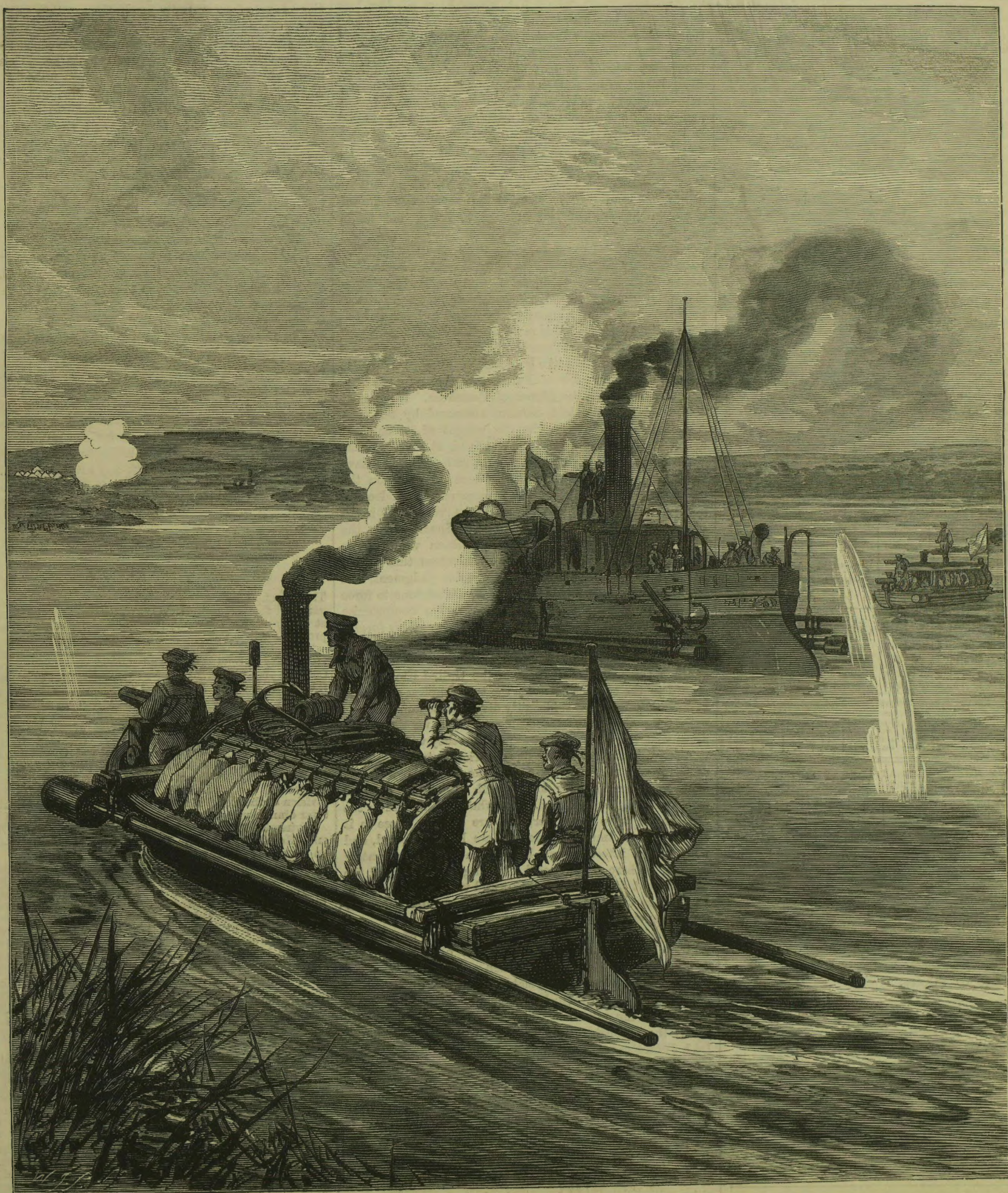


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1988,—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS **SIXPENCE.**
By Post, 6^d.



THE WAR: RUSSIAN GUN-BOAT AND TORPEDO-BOATS FIGHTING WITH THE BATTERIES NEAR SILISTRIA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th inst., at Sandgate, Kent, the wife of Captain the Hon. H. Crichton, 21st Hussars, of a son.
On the 10th inst., at Turin, Contessa Echili del Dosso, of a son.
On the 15th inst., at 37, Piccadilly, the wife of Addley Bourne, of a daughter.
On the 12th inst., at 68, Ecclestone-square, Lady Sudeley, of a daughter.
On the 8th inst., Viscountess Clifden, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th inst., at Speldhurst church, by the bridegroom's father, the Rev. H. Morgan, Rector of Stoke-Lacy, assisted by the Rev. J. J. Saint, Rector of the parish and Rural Dean, the Rev. H. G. Morgan, of Stoke-Lacy, Herefordshire, to Florence, daughter of the late Samuel Williams, Esq., and Mrs. Samuel Williams, of Shirley Hall, Speldhurst, Kent. No cards.
On the 13th inst., at the parish church, Prestbury, by the Rev. Canon S. L. Wilson, Vicar, and the Rev. Canon T. B. Cornish, Vicar of North Rode, J. Walter Hook Thorp, of Macclesfield, eldest son of Robert Thorp, J.P., of Rainow, to Louisa Caroline, second daughter of the late Charles William Beck, Esq., of Upton Priory, Cheshire.
On the 14th inst., at Christ Church, Harrogate, by the Vicar, the Rev. W. Wynter Gibbon, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Davenport, brother to the bride, Frederick Nassau, second son of John Molesworth, of Town House, Littleborough, to Emma Louisa, only daughter of John Henry Davenport, of Harrogate, formerly of Wennington, Lancaster.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., at his residence, St. John's House, Ryde, John Peter Gassiot, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., of Clapham-common, Surrey, and Mark-lane, London, in his 81st year.
On the 12th inst., Captain Thomas M. Keogh, formerly of the 75th Highlanders, and late Governor of County Antrim Gaol, Belfast, aged 55.
On the 7th inst., at Barnwood Vicarage, Gloucester, the Rev. Hugh Fowler, M.A., Vicar of Barnwood, and late Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, aged 61.

*. The charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25.

SUNDAY, Aug. 19.	
Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.	St. James's, noon, Rev. W. Harrison.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. William Calvert; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. W. J. Lawrence, Rector of St. Alban's.	Whitehall, chapel closed for repairs of the organ.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. H. Aldrich Cotton; 3 p.m., Rev. W. W. Perrin.	Chapel Royal Savoy, 11.30, Rev. Walter John Lawrence, M.A., Rector of St. Alban's; 7.0, Rev. George Barnes, M.A., Vicar of St. Barnabas, Grove-road.
MONDAY, Aug. 20.	
Blackcock shooting begins.	Regattas: Royal Albert Yacht Club (three days); Swansea Bay and Bristol Channel Yacht Club.
British Association, Plymouth, 8.30, discourse.	
TUESDAY, Aug. 21.	
Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.	Regatta: Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club, Lowestoft.
British Association, Plymouth, 8 p.m., soirée.	Races: Devon and Exeter, York.
Royal Dublin Society National Horse and Ram Show (four days).	National Eisteddfod for Wales, to be opened at Carnarvon (four days).
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22.	
British Association, Plymouth, 2.30, concluding general meeting.	Crook Agricultural Society Show.
Police Orphanage Fête, Alexandra Palace.	Chepstow Horticultural and Poultry Show.
	Rochdale Agricultural Show.
THURSDAY, Aug. 23.	
Full Moon, 11.11 p.m. Eclipse of the Moon, visible, begins 9.13 p.m., ends 1.9 a.m.	Royal Dorset Yacht Club, Channel-Match.
Cirencester Dog Show.	Races: Plymouth.
FRIDAY, Aug. 24.	
St. Bartholomew the Apostle.	Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Rev. Canon Hill to be consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man at York Minster.	Cleveland Agricultural Show, Redcar.
	Weymouth Regatta (two days).
	Races: Croxford, Scarborough.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.	
Louis I., King of Bavaria, born, 1845.	Club, New Brighton Sailing Club.
Regattas, &c.: Royal Alfred Yacht	Irish Model Yacht Club, London Rowing Club.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, at 10 A.M. next morning.
Aug. 18	29.440	61.2	56.7	86	0-10	69.8	55.8	S. S.W.	428	0.830
9	29.648	61.8	55.3	81	0-8	68.2	58.2	S.W. W.S.W.	339	.170
10	29.862	59.5	52.0	78	0-8	68.8	55.8	W.S.W. W. W.N.W.	188	.000
11	29.889	58.7	49.5	78	0-8	65.8	52.7	W.N.W. N.W.	110	.000
12	30.011	58.8	50.9	77	0-8	68.0	48.6	N.W. N.	141	.000
13	29.864	62.8	55.3	78	0-8	69.2	57.8	N.W. N. N.E.	263	.000
14	29.768	64.9	55.1	72	5	75.8	59.2	E.N.E. E. E.S.E.	202	0.020

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.464 29.605 29.837 29.970 30.041 29.888 29.773
Temperature of Air .. 63.2° 63.9° 63.5° 61.6° 61.2° 66.2° 69.6°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 59.7° 58.4° 58.6° 54.7° 58.2° 60.7° 62.9°
Direction of Wind .. S. S.W. S.W. N.W. N. N.E. E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 10	10 55	11 38	—	0 13	0 42	1 5
1 10	1 55	2 38	—	1 13	1 42	2 5
4 10	4 55	5 38	—	4 13	4 42	5 5
7 10	7 55	8 38	—	7 13	7 42	8 5
10 10	10 55	11 38	—	10 13	10 42	11 5

GOUPIL and CO.'S PICTURE GALLERIES.

LONDON, 25, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

PARIS, 9, Rue Chaptal.

PARIS, 19, Boulevard Martini.

PARIS, 2, Place de l'Opéra.

NEW YORK, 170, Fifth Avenue.

THE HAGUE, 20, Plaats.

BERLIN, 63, Charlotten Strasse.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the RECEPTION and SALE of PICTURES by the British and Foreign Schools. For Particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly ALPINE and EASTERN, ON VIEW and for SALE at very moderate prices.—NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. To Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 23 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the Songs contained in the first or musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Whimsicalities, and New Burlesque Sketches. The New Programme will be given EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT; and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT.
Fautouils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors Open at 2.30 for the Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

Now ready,

THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY ALMANACK for 1878. containing Twenty-Four Engravings from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—viz., Gates of Constantinople, Ports on the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, Old Moles of Locomotion, &c.; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licences; Eclipses, Remarkable Events, Post-Office Regulations, and a great variety of Useful and Interesting Information. The Trade supplied by G. VICKERS, Angel-court (172), Strand; and H. Williams, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1877.

The Parliamentary Session closed by Commission on Tuesday last will, of course, be differently characterised by different political parties; but none of them, we suspect, will claim for it the praise of having been productive. To some it will seem to have earned the adoption of the title of one of Shakspeare's comedies, "Much Ado About Nothing." Some will prefer to apply to it, as descriptive of its character, one of our old but not most elegant proverbs, "Much cry and little wool." There is a sense, unquestionably, in which the proceedings of the late Session may be thus unceremoniously and even rudely represented. But, after all, like many other slap-dash descriptions, these are more forcible than true. The Parliamentary Session of 1877 has certainly been comparatively barren of legislative fruits; but it has, nevertheless, in several ways, answered an important purpose. It has passed some few measures of secondary social importance. It has indicated two or three other measures of greater moment, which, if Parliament should run out its natural course, will hereafter be passed. It has encountered obstructions which, no doubt, will, at no distant future, be put down; and it has gradually shaped a foreign policy, not very defined, perhaps, but fairly understood, which no constitutional Government will think of attempting to reverse. The country is better assured at the close of the Session of what the Government will do, or not do, in relation to the Eastern Question, than it was at its commencement; and, on the whole, both the great political parties are found to be nearer together with regard to this momentous subject than it was imagined they were six months ago.

It is not often that the guidance of Foreign Affairs is the one absorbing care of Parliament throughout a Session, especially of the House of Commons. Nor has it been so during the late Session, measured by the time spent in actual discussion, by the weight of its debates, or by the definite conclusions arrived at. What has taken place in this direction would rather seem to have been of the nature of reconnaissance to ascertain the exact position occupied by the Government, than decisive actions to reverse its course. On the very first night of the Session, in response to the Speech from the Throne, it came out that the Opposition were by no means of one mind as to the practical steps that should be taken to give expression to the popular judgment, and in the attempt afterwards made by Mr. Gladstone to force the hands of the Ministers nothing but a compromise effected between himself and a large number of his former supporters saved the Liberals from a disastrous and, perhaps, a permanent schism. Nevertheless, by one means or another, the will of the people of the United Kingdom in regard to the conflict between the two Empires of Russia and Turkey has been sufficiently displayed to impress itself upon the policy of the Government. Thus far the people agree with her Majesty's Ministers, that they will not sanction any departure from the line of strict neutrality. They certainly will not support the Turks, they are wellnigh as averse from joining hands with Russia in coercive measures against the Turks. Let what will happen to the one Empire or to the other, they are content to see to it that their own Imperial interests are left unaffected, and what those interests are have been pretty accurately defined. There may be still a leaning on the part of the Government towards the ancient and traditional policy of England in the East of Europe, but it is counterpoised by the unwavering resolution of the people at large.

The achievements of Parliament in respect of domestic matters have been even fewer than had been anticipated. The Session has, undoubtedly, been a laborious one, but has not turned out any great amount of work. Nor, indeed, has the little which it has completed excited much interest in the public mind. The Prisons Bill of Mr. Cross, the Oxford and Cambridge Universities Bill, the Irish Judicature Bill, and one or two minor measures, are all that her Majesty's Message was able to point to in the way of successful legislation. The Budget, as we all know, left the financial position of the country wholly unchanged. True, a bill to enable the Provinces of South Africa to federate themselves, if they should be so minded, has been passed; but beyond these home and colonial measures scarcely anything has been done. There would seem to have been some lack either of sagacity or of firmness in the arrangement of the business put before the House of Commons. To whom this is to be attributed it is scarcely worth our while to

inquire. The new Leader of the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote, has won general commendation for his courtesy, candour, and good humour. He has made some mistakes, it must be admitted; but we are not sure that the cause of them lay in himself. On the whole, he has acquitted himself in a position of no little difficulty with more credit than was expected of him, and he has certainly had to encounter a kind of opposition to which Leaders of the House of Commons have rarely been subjected.

Two or three incidents of the Session are worth advertising to. The most remarkable of them occurred in the House of Lords, whose treatment of the Burials Bill, introduced by the Government, took almost everybody by surprise. The obstructive tactics resorted to by some half dozen Irish members in the House of Commons, the sittings of that body for twenty-six hours successively with a view to frustrate those tactics; the censure passed upon Lord Beaconsfield upon some matter of patronage, and, subsequently, when the House was better informed, unanimously cancelled; and the party manœuvring which preceded Mr. Gladstone's great speech on the Eastern Question, will not soon be forgotten within the precincts of the Lower House. At any rate, they did something to redeem its proceedings from unvarying and utter dullness. They did so, however, at a cost which cannot be contemplated with pleasure. Such things may occur now and then; they cannot be often repeated without lowering the dignity of representative government in this country. They are abnormal; we trust that they will always remain so. The excitement which accompanies them is of an unhealthy kind. The habits to which they conduce are low, and much to be deplored. The noise which they make in the country is far greater than they deserve, and the effect of them abroad sadly disparages the real and solid worth of representative institutions. Should the House of Commons ever cease to conduct its business in the spirit of gentlemen, or become forgetful of that self-respect which is the best claim to the respect of others, it will degenerate into what it has never yet been—a mere theatre for the display of the vulgar passions of our nature.

Indian affairs have not received much more attention during the late Session than is, unhappily, usual. The Queen's Message shows that this inattention to the well-being of that populous Dependency is not due to the unimportant character of the events which have befallen it. "The apprehension of a serious famine in Southern India," says her Majesty, "which I communicated to you at the opening of the Session, have, I grieve to say, been fully verified. The visitation which has fallen upon my subjects in Madras and Bombay, and upon the people of Mysore, has been of extreme severity, and its duration is likely to be prolonged." How far the authority of the Empress of India can avail to mitigate that awful calamity experience will show. But, at any rate, it would become the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom to evince a deeper interest than it has yet done in questions vitally affecting the safety and progress of that splendid possession of the British Crown.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice were present at the annual games of the Whippingham School children on Thursday week, at Whippingham Rectory, where various amusements were provided by the Rev. George and Mrs. Prothero.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess, arrived at Osborne yesterday week, and were received at the entrance by the Queen and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting. Her Majesty, the Grand Duchess and the Hereditary Grand Duchess, and Princess Beatrice drove out in the afternoon. Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales visited the Queen. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Grand Duchess and Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Prince of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Lord and Lady Colville of Culross, Lady Waterpark, and the Master of the Household. The band of the Portsmouth division of the Royal Marine Light Infantry played during and after dinner, under the direction of Mr. C. Kreyer.

Princess Beatrice drove out with the Grand Duchess and Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz on Saturday morning. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess took leave of the Queen in the afternoon, and returned to London. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice visited her Majesty's ship Thunderer, Captain Wilson, in Osborne Bay. The Queen was conducted round the ship by Captain Wilson, and witnessed the working of the guns and turrets. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, Lady Waterpark, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, Captain Wilson, Commander Lord Charles Beresford, of her Majesty's ship Thunderer, and Major-General Ponsonby.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. St. John Blunt, Vicar of Windsor.

The Queen held a Council at Osborne on Monday, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Lord Chamberlain, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, and the Right Hon. G. Selater-Booth. Mr. Charles Lennox Peel was Clerk of the Council. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Lord Chamberlain had audiences of her Majesty. During the Council the Earl of Coventry and Mr. W. H. Smith were introduced and sworn in members of the Privy Council. At the Council Parliament was prorogued from Tuesday last to Tuesday, Oct. 30 next, and the Convocations of the Provinces of Canterbury and York were prorogued to Wednesday, Oct. 31. After the Council the Bishop of Rochester did homage on receiving the temporalities, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross was present as Secretary of State, and the Rev. Lord Wriothlesley Russell was in attendance as Clerk of the

Closet. Princess Beatrice was present with her Majesty during the ceremony. Mr. William Richard Holmes, Consul in Bosnia, Admiral Erasmus Ommanney, Vice-Admiral Edward Augustus Inglefield, and Rear-Admiral George Henry Richards received the honour of knighthood at the hands of the Queen. Princess Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales arrived at Osborne on a visit to her Majesty. The children of Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein arrived at Kent House, Osborne.

The Queen held a private investiture of the Orders of the Bath and of the Star of India at Osborne on Tuesday. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, entered the Council-Room shortly after one o'clock, when the undermentioned Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath were severally introduced into the presence of the Sovereign by the Lord Chamberlain, attended by Sir Albert Woods, the Registrar and Secretary of the Order, carrying the insignia, when the Queen invested them with the ribbon and badge of the Military Division of the First Class, and delivered to them respectively the star of their dignity in the Order:—Admiral Sir George Rodney Mundy (to receive the honour of knighthood), General Sir William Wyllie, Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Edward Chapman (to receive the honour of knighthood), Lieutenant-General Sir David Edward Wood, and Major-General Sir John Douglas.

The following Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath were in like manner introduced and received the honour of knighthood, and were invested by her Majesty with the insignia of the respective divisions in the Second Class of the Order:—Admiral George Elliot, Lieutenant-General Arthur Borton, Lieutenant-General Richard Waddy, Lieutenant-General Daniel Lysons, Major-General Charles Lawrence D'Aguilar, Major-General Michael Galway, Major-General George Wade Guy Green, Vice-Admiral William Houston Stewart, Major-General Thomas Hurdle; Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, Dr. William Richard Edwin Smart; Colonel John Stokes (Civil), Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Frederick Du Cane (Civil), Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly (Civil), and Commissary-General Henry William Gordon (Civil). The following Knights Commanders of the Order of the Star of India were then severally introduced into the presence of the Sovereign by the Lord Chamberlain, attended by the registrar of the order carrying the insignia, and received the honour of knighthood, and were invested by her Majesty with the insignia of the Second Class of the Order:—Mr. Arthur Hobhouse, Vice-Admiral Reginald John Macdonald, and Mr. Thomas Laurence Seccombe. Levée dress was worn by the gentlemen of the household. After the investiture luncheon was served in a tent upon the lawn. The band of the 19th Regiment played during luncheon, under the direction of Mr. R. Lohrlich. Prince Leopold arrived at Osborne from Boyton Manor. The Countess of Hardwicke and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. F. and Mrs. Wellesley dined with the Queen. Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily, and has visited Ryde, Newport, and Cowes.

The Queen has conferred upon Captain Tyler, late Chief Inspector of Railways, the honour of knighthood, in recognition of the eminent services rendered by him during the many years he held that appointment.

Her Majesty has permitted photographs to be taken of the Rubens pictures at Buckingham Palace for the Antwerp exhibition of copies of the works of the master, which begins on the 19th inst.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has succeeded Lady Waterpark as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales visited her Majesty's ship *Thunderer* on Monday. His Royal Highness went from the Royal yacht Osborne in the steam-launch to the ironclad lying in the Solent. He was received on board with due honours, after which the *Thunderer* got under way, and proceeded through Spithead to below the Warner Light, where some practice was gone through with the four 38-ton guns with which the ship is armed. One of the most interesting parts of the day's proceedings was that in which the Prince fired all the four guns at the same moment by means of electricity. The vessel was not sensibly affected by the concussion. After four o'clock the *Thunderer* returned to her moorings at Cowes, and as she passed down the roads she steamed at the rate of about fourteen knots an hour. When she had picked up her moorings, the Prince returned in the Osborne steam-launch to the Royal yacht. The Prince took part in the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta last week in his yacht *Hildegard*.

The Princess of Wales remains at Marlborough House with Prince Albert Victor of Wales, who, although convalescent, still continues weak. The Princess is now entertaining her father, the King of Denmark. Her Royal Highness has, by her own desire, been elected a "Dame Chevalière of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem," a philanthropic society presided over by the Duke of Manchester.

The sale of the herd of pure-bred shorthorn cattle, Jersey heifers, and pure Southdown sheep, the property of the Prince, took place on Wednesday on the Royal estate, Sandringham. The sale realised £2586 16s.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF DENMARK.

The King of Denmark arrived in town on Tuesday from Denmark, on a visit to the Princess of Wales. His Majesty travelled from Dover in the South-Eastern express, Mr. John Shaw, manager and secretary, being in attendance. The King was met at Charing-cross by the Princess of Wales, who accompanied him to Marlborough House.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein presided on Saturday last at the annual fête and athletic sports held by the foresters employed upon the Royal demesne at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park. The programme included a number of events, one of the most amusing being the Jockey Race of fifty yards, for which there were eleven entries, among the competitors being Prince Christian Victor, who was carried by his tutor, and Master Gordon, who was carried by Colonel Gordon. The race created a great deal of fun. Princess Christian presented the prizes to the successful competitors. Dinner was served in a large marquee to about 140 of the foresters, Colonel, the Hon. A. Lyddell, the deputy ranger, presiding; during which Prince and Princess Christian entertained company in a marquee, upon the lawn in the garden of Cumberland Lodge, after which there was a "Punch and Judy" performance outside, for the benefit of the Royal children and juvenile visitors. Prince and Princess Christian visited the foresters after dinner. Prince and Princess Christian have gone to Scotland; their children are at the Isle of Wight.

The Duke of Connaught has arrived with his regiment at Fermoy.

The Prince and Princess of Mecklenburg, with the Duchess of Teck, went to Windsor on Thursday week; they were met at the railway station by Princess Christian, who accompanied them to the castle. Their Royal Highnesses inspected St. George's Chapel and the state apartments, and afterwards drove to Cumberland Lodge and lunched with Prince and Princess Christian, returning to London in the afternoon.

His Highness Sidi el Hadj Abd-es-Salem, Prince of the House of Wazan, Grand Shereef of Morocco, accompanied by the Shereffa (an English lady) and their two children arrived in town on Thursday week from Paris. On Tuesday the Grand Shereef of Morocco received, at 11, Conduit-street, a deputation of the council of the Anglo-Jewish Association, who attended to bring to his notice the condition of the Jews in Morocco.

The Empress Eugénie, accompanied by her son, inspected the pictures and objects of attraction at the state rooms and courts at Hampton Court Palace on Tuesday. The fête day of the late Emperor Napoleon was very quietly observed at Chiselmurst on Wednesday, the Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial having intimated to their supporters in France and in this country that there would be no reception, on account of the French elections now pending.

His Excellency the German Ambassador, and the Countess Marie Munster have returned to the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, from Germany.

His Excellency the Danish Minister returned to town on Monday to receive the King of Denmark on his arrival in London.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough returned to Dublin on Saturday last from their visit to the West.

The Duke and Duchess of St. Albans arrived on Saturday last at Mr. and Mrs. Bernal Osborne's seat in Ireland from Bestwood, Notts.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have arrived at Alnwick Castle, Northumberland.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton have arrived at Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have arrived at Dunrobin Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have arrived at Kimbolton Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon and the Ladies Lennox have arrived at Gordon Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton have arrived at Baron's Court, Ireland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bute have arrived at Mount Stuart.

Earl Russell attains his eighty-fifth year to-day (Saturday). It is sixty-four years since he first entered Parliament as member for Tavistock, and thirty-one since he assumed his first Premiership.

The marriage of Lady Beatrix Lambton with the Hon. Sidney Herbert is arranged to take place at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on Wednesday, the 29th inst.

A marriage is arranged between Lord Ramsey and Lady Hilda Bennet, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Tankerville.

Yesterday week the tenantry on the Egmont estate presented the Earl of Egmont with an address, and the Countess with a bracelet, set with diamonds, on the occasion of inaugurating their new residence at Lohort Castle, Kanturk, and taking up their residence there for the first time since the Earl of Egmont succeeded to the title and estates of his uncle.

Mr. C. W. Williams Wynn, M.P., gave a grand ball last week, at the Townhall, Welshpool, in celebration of his eldest son attaining his majority.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Berens, Randolph, to be Vicar of Sidcup, Kent.
Bull, F. P.; Rector of Pentlow, Essex.
Courtenay, H.; Rector of Manhead; Rector of Powderham.
Douglas, H.; Rector of Hanbury; Vicar of St. Paul's, Worcester.
Fallon, W. B.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Chester; Vicar of St. Paul's, Sheffield.
Leigh, Hon. James Wentworth; Vicar of Leighton Priors.
Livingstone, Arthur Guinness; Vicar of Mildenhall, Suffolk.
Macdonald, J. L.; Vicar of Wellesbourne, Warwickshire.
M'Phail, William; Curate of St. Thomas's, Birmingham.
Piddock, Leighton George; Vicar of St. Mark's, Birmingham.
Rogers, James Charles Warrington; Rector of Great Blakenham, Suffolk.
Turner, Henry Whitelock; Rector of Colton, Norfolk.—*Guardian*.

The Temple church will be reopened for Divine service on Sunday, Oct. 7.

During the closing of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, the Rev. Henry White has accepted, *pro tem.*, a chaplaincy in the Mediterranean.

The parish church of Filleigh, a village a few miles from Southmolton, has been reopened, after restoration and enlargement. Earl Fortescue bears the expense of the restoration of the church, in which for many years his family have worshipped.

The Rev. Canon Spence, Principal of Gloucester Theological College, and Rector of St. Mary-le-Crypt, Gloucester, has been presented by his parishioners with a very handsome piece of plate, on the occasion of his appointment to the Vicarage of St. Pancras, London.

At the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, the Rev. Marshall H. Vine, the Rector, preached last Sunday the annual sermon of thanksgiving for the destruction of the Spanish Armada, in accordance with a bequest provided in the will of Mr. Chapman, who died in 1611.

The Bishop of Chichester announces that £2050 has been subscribed to the Dean Hook memorial, which will consist of a monument of the late Dean in the cathedral, a clock, and proper chimes and bell, to be fixed in the old bell-tower, a matter which the late Dean always wished to see carried out.

Dean Stanley, who had been sailing on the Tay last Thursday, was next day seized with illness while staying at Megginch Castle, the Perthshire residence of Colonel Drummond, and was unable to leave for Edinburgh, where he had promised to preach on Sunday. On Saturday, however, the Dean was able to enjoy a short drive, and there is every hope of his speedy recovery.

Sunday last proved a remarkable day at Illingworth, Yorkshire. The working men of the parish, Churchmen and Dissenters, got up a demonstration in aid of the Halifax Infirmary, and flocked in such crowds to their large and beautiful church that several hundreds could not obtain admittance. The sermon, by special request, was preached by the Rev. William Gillmor, for forty-one years their Vicar. The collection amounted to £30.

The new parish church at Harby was consecrated on the 9th inst. by the Bishop-Suffragan of Nottingham. The offertory amounted to £140. The afternoon sermon was preached by the Rev. G. Huntington, Rector of Tenby. At a quarter-past five about 800 sat down to a public tea in a tent in the vicarage field. A stall of useful and ornamental work, managed by Mrs. Freeth, brought nearly £34 to the building fund. The church is cruciform in plan, and consists of chancel, nave, north chapel (used as a vestry and organ-chamber), south porch, tower and spire, 120 ft. high. The tower contains five bells and a clock, under which are a niche and canopy, con-

taining a statue of Queen Eleanor, wife of Edward I., who died close to the site of the church, A.D. 1290, at the house of Richard de Weston. The statue, a fac-simile of that in Westminster Abbey, is by Earn, and is the gift of Mr. Freeth.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Company of Goldsmiths have awarded one of their Exhibitions for classics at Oxford to Frederick Austin Vines, as Exhibitioner, Balliol College. It is of the annual value of £50, tenable during residence.

The following is the pass list of first M.B. examinations of London University:—

ENTIRE BY EXAMINATION.

First Division.—W. Banks, University College; H. Castle, St. Thomas's Hospital; N. Dalton, King's College; W. H. R. Forsbrook, Westminster Hospital; A. Franklin, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; R. Gill, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; F. Gotch, B.A., B.Sc., University College; R. Hazard, Leeds School of Medicine; J. E. Hine, University College; A. E. Maynard, Guy's Hospital; A. Money, University College; W. H. Neale, University College; J. I. Paddle, B.A., B.Sc., University College; E. Penny, Guy's Hospital; B. Pollard, University College; T. W. O. Pugh, Liverpool Royal Infirmary and Guy's Hospital; F. Rushworth, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; H. Sainsbury, University College; R. P. Smith, St. Thomas's Hospital; L. C. Woodbridge, Guy's Hospital.

Second Division.—J. Balls, King's College; G. H. Barling, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; A. E. Buckell, University College; W. C. Chaffey, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; D. Colquhoun, Charing-Cross Hospital; D. S. Davies, St. Thomas's Hospital; W. W. Edwards, St. Mary's Hospital; T. W. Fuller, Guy's Hospital; R. N. Hartley, Leeds School of Medicine; A. Harvey, Queen's College, Birmingham; T. H. Hayle, Owens College; J. D. Hayward, Liverpool Royal Infirmary; J. Hodgson, Owens College; A. Jackson, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; C. H. Keep, Guy's Hospital; G. M. Macdonald King's College; H. J. Michael, St. Thomas's Hospital; W. Outhwaite, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; L. C. Ponsford, University College; A. C. Rich, Liverpool Royal Infirmary; M. F. Sayer, University College; R. S. Walton, University College; W. H. White, Guy's Hospital.

EXCLUDING PHYSIOLOGY.

First Division.—T. Crisp, St. Thomas's Hospital; C. W. Suckling, Queen's College, Birmingham.

Second Division.—H. B. P. Barry, London Hospital and University College; G. E. Fooks, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; G. A. Herschell, St. Thomas's Hospital.

PHYSIOLOGY ONLY.

First Division.—C. E. Beevor, University College; H. G. Lowe, Queen's College, Birmingham; J. W. Meek, Guy's Hospital.

Second Division.—F. R. Barker, St. Thomas's Hospital; G. Shaw, Westminster Hospital; J. H. Vinrace, Queen's College, Birmingham; D. Williams, University College.

It appears from the report of the Queen's University in Ireland for the year 1876-7 that at the various examinations of members 684 candidates presented themselves, besides candidates who are not members of the University.

The report of the committee of inquiry into the circumstances of the death of William Arthur Gibbs, a scholar in Christ's Hospital, and into the general management of the hospital, has been published. The committee find that the allegations as to the conduct of the deceased boy have been substantially proved, and exonerate the authorities of the school and the monitor under whom Gibbs was placed. They find many serious causes of complaint in the general management of the school; but these, they say, are due not to the shortcomings of individuals, but to faults inherent in the system. The committee recommend the removal of the school. They say:—"If Christ's Hospital is to be retained as a great boarding-school, there seems to be no antecedent reason why it should be placed in London; and we are given to understand that the sum which might be realised by the sale of the present site would much more than provide for the cost of removal. Like the Schools Inquiry Commissioners, we feel a great unwillingness to aid in destroying the ancient traditions and venerable memories of the place. But these associations may be too dearly purchased; and, for a thorough reform in the management and discipline of the school, we think that its removal from London is indispensable."

The council of King's College, London, have established a Science course, including those subjects which, according to the new regulations, are required of candidates for the First and Second Bachelor of Science or the Preliminary Scientific Examinations of the University of London. Candidates for the Indian Civil Service, the Home Civil Service, and for other public examinations, will find in this course the scientific subjects which are required for those examinations. In addition to lectures and individual teaching in the several subjects, there will be included in the course demonstrations and practical work to be done by the students in the physical, the chemical, and the biological laboratories. The subjects for first-year students in this course will be mathematics, mechanics, physics, chemistry, zoology, and botany, with practical work in each of the three laboratories. When candidates have passed the first B.Sc. examination, they are recommended to a more advanced course of study, which includes other sciences required for the second Bachelor of Science Examination.

Yesterday week was speech-day at the Queen's School, Basingstoke. Mr. W. W. B. Beach, M.P., presided and distributed the prizes. The examiners all spoke favourably of the attainments and progress of the scholars. Several distinctions have been gained at the Cambridge Local Examinations, and next December a local centre will be established at the school. During the present Head Master's (the Rev. A. F. Rutty) tenure of office the number of boys has largely increased.

Prince Leopold has given a beautiful edition of Tennyson's works, in six volumes, as a prize for the best scholar in the Grammar School at Newport, Isle of Wight. The prize has been awarded to a lad named Young.

The Rev. H. J. Ferrier, M.A., late one of the Masters of Norwich Grammar School, has been appointed to the head-mastership of Stafford Grammar School.

The following, in the order of merit, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the open competition held in July, 1877, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich:—H. Chance, F. V. Jeffreys, S. G. Burrard, R. F. Allen, S. C. U. Smith, F. F. Minchin, H. G. Burrows, T. F. Chamberlain, H. B. Roberts, E. Guinness, C. A. R. Browne, C. V. Hume, H. A. Inglis, W. Lambert, A. E. Sandbach, W. Russell, W. J. Oliver, C. E. Goulburn, H. S. King, W. H. Pollen, H. Ricardo, E. Townshend, G. B. Smith, J. H. E. Nicolls, F. M. Lowe, A. H. Gordon, J. Winn, A. H. Murray, F. L. Nathan, F. H. Kelly, J. R. B. Davidson, P. H. Enthoven, P. R. Simmonds, F. M. Close, A. R. Stuart, J. T. Johnston, N. S. Ogilvie, T. Robertson, G. Wright, F. W. G. Tothill.

Mr. James Abernethy, vice-president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, distributed last Saturday to the successful students of the Crystal Palace School of Practical Engineering the certificates that had been awarded for the term that has just closed. The principal awards were:—Railway and dock work—F. J. Scott; C. H. Clarke. Drawing office—F. J. Scott; equal, C. H. Clarke, E. Hott, P. H. Naftel. Pattern shop—T. E. Fuller; C. W. Carrington. Fitting shop—equal, O. F. Hardy, W. S. H. Hutton; A. Pine. Civil Engineering section: Parliamentary work—equal, G. S. Firth, L. W. Toms; H. H. Lake. Working plans for a railway and dock—S. R. Lowcock; C. W. James. Mr. Howard Newton and six others received certificates in the colonial section.

WAR SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



RUSSIANS ATTACKING THE BATTERIES BETWEEN GABROVA AND THE SHIPKA PASS.



UPSETTING OF A BOAT WITH FUGITIVE BULGARIANS ON THE BLACK SEA COAST.

WAR SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



LANDING FROM THE STEAM-BOAT EVELINA TO FETCH OFF BULGARIAN FUGITIVES.

ON THE BULGARIAN SEACOAST.

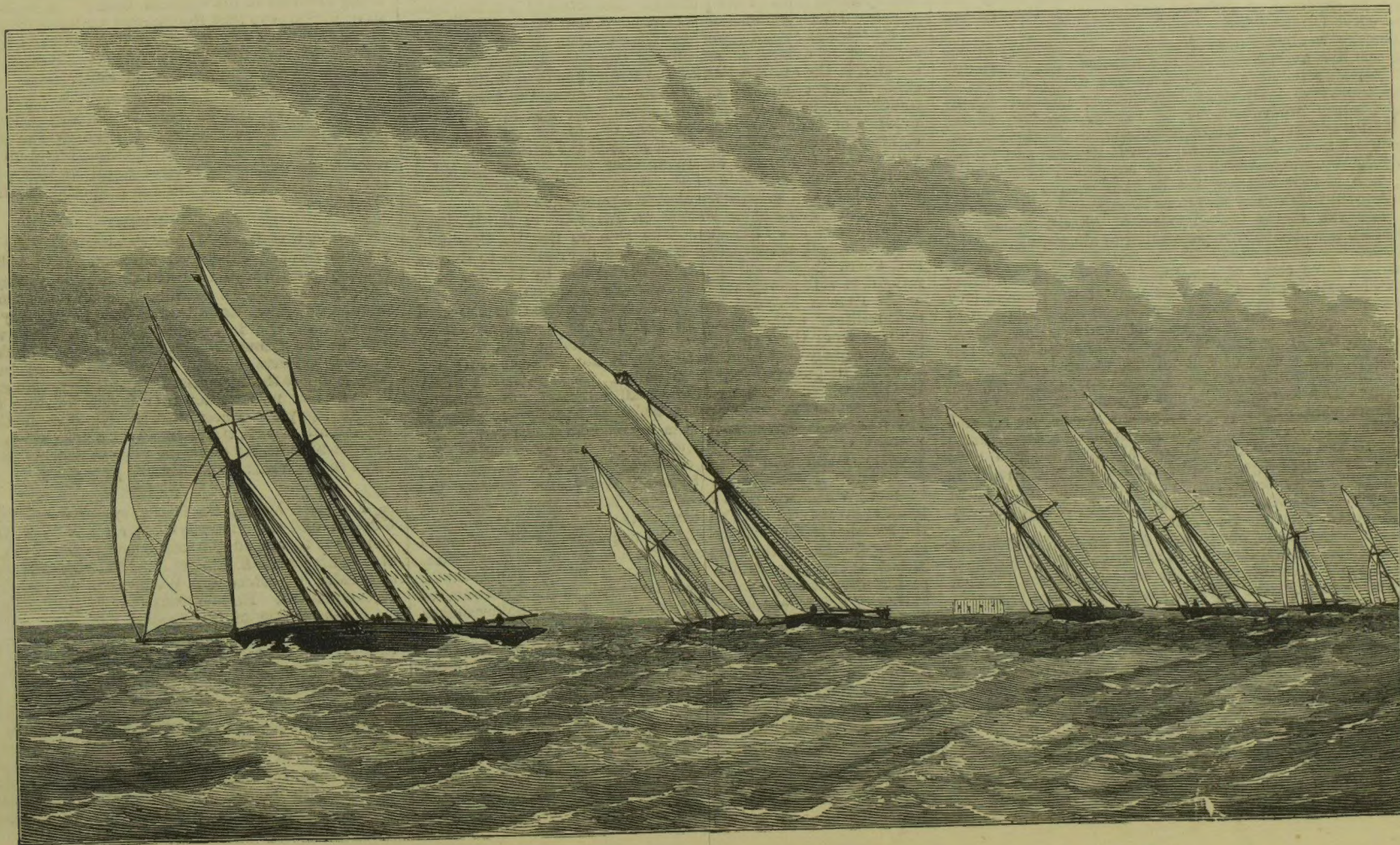
Our Special Artist with the Russian Army in the Dobrudscha, Herr Schönberg, of Vienna, was at Kustendje, the railway terminus and seaport on the Black Sea coast, in the latter part of July. He then took part in an expedition down the coast for the purpose of relieving some distressed Bulgarian refugees in the neighbourhood of Cape Kartali. Two of his Sketches, engraved for this Number of our Journal, are accompanied by the following account of this expedition:—

"Directly after the withdrawal of the Turkish garrison from Kustendje, the foreign Consuls there undertook to keep the peace in that town. But it is almost entirely due to the presence of H.M.S. *Rapid*, sloop-of-war, and to the prompt action of Commander Drummond, that the Bulgarian rabble was prevented from plundering and destroying the households of the Mussulman inhabitants, as had been done at Medjidieh and elsewhere. Seventy-five Englishmen of the Royal Marine Artillery and seamen, though without their arms, were a sufficient force, when brought ashore, to deter the Bulgarians from committing such outrages in this town. On the other hand, the miserable cowardice of that people was shown by the hasty flight of large numbers of the peasantry, in dread of Turkish cruelties, which were, in this district, merely fancied or expected. I willingly accepted an invitation to go on board the *Evelina*, a small propeller belonging to the English Railway Company, to make a short trip down the coast south of Kustendje, and to rescue a multitude of Bulgarian fugitives. We were told by a priest that they were some families who had escaped from Mangalia, and that they had got into a distressing position among the lakes and marshes near the seashore, from which they were unable to extricate themselves. I was accompanied by two colleagues, the correspondents respectively of the *Leipziger Illustrirte Zeitung*, and of the *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung*. On the 20th, at one in the afternoon, the



A COSSACK ON THE SHORE OF THE BLACK SEA.

little vessel put to sea, under the able command of Captain Macri, hoisting the English flag. We proceeded to the southward, and about ten o'clock at night we arrived off Cape Kaliakra, and there cast anchor for the night. In the morning we steamed back, in a northerly direction, as far as Cape Kartali, where two boats were lowered, and manned by seventeen armed sailors, to effect a landing. One boat was then ordered to remain close to the sea-beach, in order to secure the means of returning to the steamer, while the other boat was dragged over a narrow isthmus to be launched in a lake of fresh water, upon the marshy shores of which, as we were told, many Bulgarian families had sought refuge. We divided ourselves into two separate parties; I stayed with the Captain, to reconnoitre the shores of the lake, while my two colleagues went inland, towards Tarankula, to find the Bulgarians. These were found, to the number of a thousand, many of whom were armed; but on their way to the seashore, with the party who had come to relieve them, they were attacked by a troop of Circassians. The Greek sailors and the two German correspondents returned the enemy's fire, and the Circassians presently withdrew; but the Bulgarians all fled at the first shot that was fired. Having got them together again, when this danger was past, there were 750 Bulgarians collected on the seashore. A storm was coming on, and there was no time to be lost in getting all these people on board the steamer. I went on board first, while my two colleagues remained ashore, to superintend the embarkation of the fugitives. The third time a boat put off from shore, laden with seventy-five persons, we beheld a sad disaster. The boat, from some blunder in steering her, was swamped by the waves, and instantly sank. Three sailors and two of the Bulgarians, leaping out of the boat, swam a distance of three or four hundred yards and saved their lives. But all the others, seventy in number, were unhappily drowned; they were mostly women and children. Nothing could be done to save them, as the other boat was too distant. Having taken



ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON RACE FOR THE QUEEN'S CUP: THE HILDEGARDE RUNNING HOME PAST RYDE.

on board the remainder of the people, about two o'clock in the afternoon we steamed away from Kustendje. We were followed by three Turkish ships of war, but contrived to elude their pursuit, and arrived safely at Kustendje at ten o'clock the same night. On the next day, I went on board H.M.S. *Rapid*, and again put to sea, returning to the place of our yesterday's adventure. But we only found there some Bulgarians engaged in plundering the dead bodies that were cast ashore. The commander of the *Rapid* therefore decided to leave the place, and brought us back to Kustendje. I then took leave of him and the other English officers, to whom I am grateful for their kindness. The *Rapid* left Kustendje for Varna in the evening of that day. The Cossacks sent out from Kustendje soon afterwards drove away the Circassians from all those districts along the seacoast, and then joined the Bulgarians in attacking and despoiling the habitations of their Turkish neighbours."

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.

The regatta meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron for this year at Cowes, and the first day's race for the Queen's Cup, won by the Prince of Wales's schooner yacht *Hildegard*, were described last week. Our illustration, on another page of this Number, shows the *Hildegard* passing Ryde on the home stretch to Cowes Roads, which she reached ten minutes before the cutter *Vol-au-Vent*, the next to her in the race. The second prize, indeed, was taken by Colonel Stirling's yawl *Raven*, receiving the time allowance, as the smallest though all but the last, of seven competitors. The yachts nearest in size and power to that of his Royal Highness were the Duke of Bedford's *Shark* and Lord Gosford's *Ayacanora*, but they took the third and fourth places after rounding the Nab Light, and so in the run home. The entire distance, from Cowes to Hurst Castle, thence to the Nab, and from the Nab to Cowes, was fifty-two miles, which was performed within three hours and a half, with a fresh southerly wind, which carried away the *Shark's* foretopmast. The rain came down heavily, and drove away most of the spectators from Ryde Pier.

THE WAR.

The battle of Plevna, on the 31st ult., which is the subject of an illustration supplied to this Journal by Herr Szathmari, of Bucharest, has obliged the Russian Commander-in-Chief to alter his plan of this year's campaign. Retiring from the attempted advance south of the Balkans, where the Russians have sustained great losses in the recent fighting at Eski Sagra, Kazanlik, and Kalof, they now content themselves with holding the Shipka Pass, which is on the road from Tirnova and Gabrova, over the mountains, to Kazanlik and the Tundja valley. The whole main body of the Russians now seems to stand in a great triangle, with Gabrova for the apex and the Danube for the base, the left side facing Rasgrad and Osman Bazar, and the right side facing Lovatz and Plevna. Three new corps, besides a brigade of tirailleurs, are coming up, with artillery; they march to Sistova and cross the Danube at Simnitsa. Before the arrival of these troops there were already on the Russian side, without including the 14th and part of the 7th Corps, which are still in the Dobrudscha, no less than six complete Army Corps, besides smaller organised bodies, such as two brigades of tirailleurs, the Bulgarian Legion, and different irregular troops. Looking southwards from the Danube, there are in the left wing the 12th and 13th Corps, under the Czaravitch, with the Eleventh Division of the 11th Corps facing Rasgrad and Osman Bazar. Their front is covered by the Twelfth and Eighth Cavalry Divisions and a brigade of the Eleventh Cavalry Division. The 8th Corps holds Tirnova and Selvi, besides helping to guard the Gabrova Pass. Opposite Plevna are the whole of the 4th and 9th Corps and a division of the 11th Corps; a division of Roumanians stands between Nicopolis and Plevna. The Russians have already 100,000 men between Plevna and Biela, but seem to be waiting for at least one other fresh corps before resuming the attack. A new bridge over the Danube has been constructed at Pyrgos, some fifteen miles above Rustchuk, for the Russian siege artillery.

The Turks occupy a position somewhat east of the road from Plevna to Lovatz, marked by the villages of Grivitz, Radisovo, Tuchenitz, and Setova. The advanced posts of the Turkish flank hold Verbitza and Brislan, north of Grivitz, Grivitz being twelve miles from Setova and ten miles from Brislan, the extension of the Turkish lines seems to indicate a powerful force. The Turks are believed to be preparing for an attack in front and rear. To co-operate with Osman Pasha in case of need, Mehemed Ali has advanced one of his corps further west; while Suleiman Pasha, who is crossing the Balkans, is expected at Bebrova, south-east of Tirnova and south-west of Osman Bazar.

According to official news from Constantinople, Mehemed Ali intends to convert Rasgrad into a fortified camp. Ahmed Eyoub Pasha's forces concentrated in the neighbourhood of Rasgrad consist of forty-eight battalions of infantry, fifteen batteries, sixty-two squadrons of regular cavalry, twelve irregular squadrons, and eight squadrons of zaptiehs—altogether 40,000 men. Mehemed Ali regards Rasgrad and Plevna as two defensive wings, which will be supported by Suleiman Pasha, who is now crossing the Balkans with about 65,000 men. A great battle may therefore be expected within a few days. The van of the united forces of Ahmed Eyoub and Mehemed Ali is stated to have penetrated to about twenty miles from Biela.

The last three corps of the Russian regular army being under mobilisation orders, the first class of the general levy has been called out. This class comprises all those able-bodied men between twenty and forty years of age who have served their time in the army, or who were not enlisted in the last four conscriptions. Part of this militia, which is now insufficiently officered, will be employed in occupying Poland, the garrison of which leaves for the seat of war. In consequence of these measures, about 150,000 Russian troops are set free for operations in Bulgaria. The Imperial Guards, hitherto stationed at and near St. Petersburg—about 40,000 men, 6000 horses, and 120 guns—go to the Danube, but will hardly be in line of battle before Sept. 15. The first cavalry regiment of the Guards left St. Petersburg this week, and the first infantry regiment sets forth on the 23rd inst.

Mr. E. Matthew Hale, our Special Artist with the advanced Russian force of General Gourko, in the Passes of the Balkans, furnishes several illustrations of the storming of the Turkish batteries on the road from Gabrova over the Shipka Pass. It appears that General Gourko, on July 12, reached the summit of the Balkan range; his force consisting of seven battalions of infantry, four batteries, a brigade of Dragoons, under Prince Eugene Leuchtenberg, and a regiment of Hussars, under Prince Nicholas Leuchtenberg, with one or two Cossack regiments. They had quite a choice of passage over the hills—the Shipka Pass, by Gabrova, down to Kazanlik; the Travna Pass, by Travna, down to Maglis; and, if they liked, the Glana Pass, down to Hainkioi, all three in the valley of the Tundja and its affluents, and only separated by a ridge from the road down

to Adrianople. The path chosen was that of Hainkioi, in which they met with no opposition. They came down to Yeni Sagra, not far from the branch railway at Yamboli, and soon occupied the more important towns of Eski Sagra, and Kazanlik, but only for a short time. The Shipka Pass, immediately above Kazanlik, was also taken possession of by the Russians. Since the advance of the Turkish army of Adrianople, under Suleiman Pasha, the Russians have been compelled to abandon all those towns and villages south of the Balkans. The most horrible massacres have been perpetrated by the Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians, wherever the unhappy Bulgarians were left at their mercy. The *Times'* Correspondent, in a letter which appeared in that journal on Wednesday last, written at Bucharest, after his return from General Gourko's expedition, describes the fighting on the 29th ult. between Yeni Sagra and Eski Sagra. He adds that the Russians found the bodies of men, women, and children roasted alive in barns whence they were not suffered to escape; and a baby was found nailed through its tender little body against a wooden gate:—"You can bear no more to read, nor I to write, of such fiendish cruelty. Turn the page, and hear how Dr. Carrick, an English correspondent, forsook his note-book to tend the wounded under fire; and how Mr. Hale, the artist of the *Illustrated London News*, saved his last dreg of brandy, though sorely in need of it, saying, in public school phrase, 'Some poor devil might want it'; then, later, volunteered to fetch water from a distant well, because the road to it was so exposed to fire that the Russian soldiers there dared not go; but the English lad, for he looks little more, went and brought the water to the wounded."

We have mentioned the sketches we received last week from Captain Gambier, R.N., showing the horrible scenes he beheld at Yeni Sagra after the massacres of the 15th ult., of which he gave a full account in the *Times* of the 9th inst. As undeniable evidence of these Turkish atrocities, we shall prepare some engravings from his sketches for our next publication. The daily papers are now half-filled with sickening details of every conceivable sort of wickedness perpetrated by the irregular troops and lawless camp-followers of both the contending armies, in the most barbarous and inhuman war that has taken place on European soil for two or three centuries past.

The Russian Government, it is now quite clear, contemplate a protracted campaign. A contract has been concluded with a M. Paliakoff for the construction of a railway from Bender to Galatz. It is to be completed in three months, and must be meant for use, therefore, in the conveyance of men and supplies during the winter, in preparation for a spring campaign. In the Black Sea Admiral Popoff's armoured vessels have been engaged in conveying to the Kilia mouth of the Danube a small fleet of Russian war-vessels of very light draught, for use in that river. The expedition was intrusted to Admiral Tchickatshoff, and included steam transports with soldiers, floating batteries, and gun-boats, all of which reached the Kilia in safety, the Popoffka and two gun-boats, which escorted them, returning to Odessa at night. A Turkish frigate, three ironclads, and a gun-boat were off the Sulina mouth of the Danube, but the expedition was not perceived. The Russian vessels thus taken into the Danube will be of great service to the army during the remainder of the war.

Our front-page Engraving represents the engagement on the 27th ult., at Budshak, on the Danube, between Rassova and Silistria, where the Russian gun-boat Fulgen, and the torpedo-boats Rundnica and Zinzar, were opposed to the Turkish batteries on the right bank of the river. It took place about six miles below Silistria. The Russian boats had come up from Tchernavoda to make a reconnaissance. The cannonade on both sides went on briskly for some time, and one of the gun-boats had its screw-propeller damaged. A Turkish monitor, from Silistria, at length came down to join in the conflict. Its appearance in the distance, as shown in our Artist's Sketch, warned the Russian boats to a timely retreat, and they got back safely.

Some illustrations of the campaign of Moukhtar Pasha in Armenia, and of the raising of the siege of Kars, will be found in this week's Number and Supplement, with an interesting letter from our Special Artist there.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon paid a visit last Saturday to the new Hôtel Dieu. The crowd collected outside received him with cries of "Vive la République!" The Marshal went all over the hospital, and spoke to some of the patients. The site and building have cost the Municipality 37,000,000f., or about 90,000f. per bed. The work was begun about the same time as the Opera, being regarded as a kind of set-off for the poor against the sum devoted to the gratification of the rich; but in 1872, in deference to the objections of the medical men, the plans were remodelled, in order to secure more light and air, and the number of beds was reduced from 600 to 450, allotted into eighteen wards. The chapel and some of the basement fittings will not be completed before another year. The old Hôtel Dieu, on the other side of the Square Notre Dame, will be demolished, and the site devoted to a public garden.

Marshal MacMahon started on his tour in the Western Departments last Thursday. The Duc de Broglie, President of the Council, accompanies the Marshal-President to Evreux and Caen. The municipality of St. Lô has, by 11 votes to 4, refused to vote money for the Marshal's reception.

At Evreux Marshal MacMahon was received by the civil and military authorities. In replying to a congratulatory address from the deputy Mayor, the Marshal said:—"You believe rightly that the Constitution is not threatened by him to whom its guardianship is intrusted. It is menaced solely by those whose doctrines disquiet all interests and endanger principles the maintenance of which is equally necessary to any form of Government. It is my wish to see an end to the present crisis, and it will end when the wisdom of the country, manifested in the choice of its new representatives, shall have re-established between the public Powers the harmony which was for a brief space interrupted." Replying to an address from the President of the Tribunal of Commerce, the Marshal said:—"I am already acquainted with the wants and aspirations of the Norman population. What they desire, in fact, is stability; and it is to secure it in the future that I preferred an inevitable but transitory crisis to the abasement of authority before excessive pretensions. A wise policy makes business prosperous, and trade will receive a durable impulse when my Government, instead of having to defend itself against incessant attacks, shall be able to devote all its efforts to promoting the real interests of the country."

M. de Fourtou, the Minister of the Interior, has left for the department of the Dordogne, and during his absence the Duc de Broglie will administer the affairs of the Home Office.

A note has been published in the *Moniteur* declaring that the Ministers have never proposed to proclaim a state of siege at the period of the elections. The subject has not even been discussed. It is also stated that Marshal MacMahon intends

to make no changes in the present Cabinet until after the elections. The report that M. de Broglie and M. de Fourtou are at variance is contradicted.

The Prince de Joinville has gone to Geneva to join the Emperor and Empress of Brazil in an excursion to the Grand Chartreuse.

M. Thiers, Madame Thiers, and Mlle. Dosne left Paris on the morning of Thursday week for Dieppe, where the veteran ex-President will spend about a month. Dieppe put on a holiday aspect in honour of the visit of M. Thiers, who, on his arrival at the railway station, found a large crowd waiting to escort him to the Hôtel Bristol, with cries of "Vive Thiers! Vive la République!" No speech was delivered.

Wednesday being the anniversary of the Fête of Napoleon III., a mass was celebrated at the Church of St. Augustin in Paris, at which a large number of Bonapartists were present. Two or three persons were arrested outside for shouting "Vive l'Empereur." M. Rouher and other leading Bonapartists had left Paris for Chiselhurst to attend the Napoleonic fête there on Wednesday. The *Ordre*, the organ of M. Rouher, publishes an article giving the programme of the Bonapartist party. In answer to the question as to what the Third Empire will be, the article says:—"The same as its two predecessors, without deviation from their principles, an organised democracy."

According to the calculations of the Committee of Republican Senators, the number of Republican Deputies returned at the approaching general election will be at least 372.

A short time since the manager of the *Mot d'Ordre* was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 4000f., for exciting citizens to hatred and contempt of the Government and for outraging public morality and religion. This sentence has now been reduced by the Court of Assizes, on appeal, to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 2000f. The Correctional Court of Appeal has reversed the judgment given in the case of MM. About and Sarcey, who were sentenced to imprisonment for having libelled a former magistrate of Provins. The Court has annulled the sentence of imprisonment and reduced the penalty to a fine. M. Feray, senator, the founder of the Left Centre group in the Assembly of 1871, has been dismissed from the mayoralty of Essonnes for refusing to placard certain portions of the *Bulletin des Communes*. M. Menier, a late deputy, has been dismissed from his post as Mayor of Noisiel. A man was on Tuesday sentenced to two months' imprisonment for having shouted in a court of justice, "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive Napoléon IV.!" The tribunal of St. Die has acquitted M. Buzard, a Frenchman, but a naturalised citizen of the United States, who was charged with insulting Marshal MacMahon at a table d'hôte.

A decree issued on Wednesday devotes 1,500,000f. to prizes at next year's Exhibition, to be awarded by a jury of 300 Frenchmen and 350 foreigners, with 150 Frenchmen and 175 foreigners as assistant or deputy jurors.

The distribution of prizes to the exhibitors of the Salon of 1877, and the pupils of the School of the Fine Arts, took place on Saturday last, at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Quai Malaquais, Paris. The Minister of Public Instruction ordinarily presides on the occasion, but as M. Brunet was obliged to leave Paris, he had delegated his functions to the Marquis Chennevières, who addressed the assembly in a speech which was warmly applauded. He then proceeded to the distribution of the awards, with the usual ceremonial. The names of M. Pavis de Chavannes and M. Paul Dubois were received with loud acclamations. The Marquis then announced that M. Pavis de Chavannes was promoted to the grade of Officer in the Legion of Honour, and that MM. Hector Leroux, de Beaumont, painters, and MM. Moreau, Vauthier, and Glaize, sculptors, were nominated Knights. The first medal for painted full-length figures was accorded to MM. Schommer, Bellanger, Doucet, Bettanier, and Bramtot. For lifesize modelled, to MM. Lefèvre, Paris, Michel, Guilbert, Damp, and Hudelet. The prize founded by M. Caylus, for expression, was accorded, in painting, to M. Ziel, and in sculpture to M. Boucher. That for the torso (half figure), to M. Schommer; and that of anatomy, of the value of 600f., founded by Dr. Huguier, was accorded to M. Lacaille. Several others were given. The absence of M. Joseph Brunet, the Minister of Public Instruction, gave rise to much comment, and the proceedings were several times interrupted by loud cries of "The Minister," "Joseph," "He is coming," "He is not coming," and so forth.

GERMANY.

Princess Elizabeth, second daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, has been betrothed to the Hereditary Grand Duke of Oldenburg.

An Envoy Extraordinary from China has arrived at Berlin, being credited to the German Court. A *Daily News* telegram from Berlin says that the Chinese Ambassador went on Tuesday to St. Petersburg to sound the Russian Cabinet respecting the incorporation of the frontier districts of Kashgar, against which the Chinese are continually victorious.

GREECE.

There was a warlike demonstration at Athens on Sunday. A numerous crowd marched through the streets shouting "War! war!" At a Cabinet Council held on Tuesday it was resolved to undertake several naval measures of preparation, and the Ministry will ask for a special credit of 33,000,000 drachmas.

EGYPT.

A telegram from Alexandria states that the new slave convention recently concluded between Great Britain and Egypt entirely prohibits the export or import of negro slaves into Egypt, as well as the mutilation of children, and all traffic in them. Egyptian slave-traders will be tried by court-martial, as assassins, and foreigners dealing in slaves will be handed over to the tribunals of the country to which they belong. English cruisers will be authorised to capture slave-ships sailing under the Egyptian flag, and Egyptian cruisers may act in a similar manner towards slavers hoisting the British flag within Egyptian waters. The Khedive further engages to abolish all private traffic in slaves within seven years from the present time, as far as regards Egypt proper, and within twelve years in the Soudan and frontier provinces.

AMERICA.

President Hayes, the Secretary for War, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General have gone to Bennington, Vermont, to attend the centennial celebration of the Battle of Bennington, on Thursday. President Hayes was enthusiastically welcomed on Wednesday evening by a crowd of 40,000 persons. He afterwards held a public reception.

A convention of free-traders has been called at Saratoga for Sept. 8, in order to urge Congress to sanction radical changes in the customs tariff.

The Maine Democrats have adopted resolutions denouncing the installation of President Hayes, although the party submit to it for the sake of peace. Congress is, however, urged to take measures to prevent any repetition of a similar irregularity. The resolutions applaud the restoration of self-government in the Southern States, and promise that no factious opposition shall be offered to the present Administration.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* states that efforts are being made in various parts of the country to form

a Working Men's Political Party, independent of either regular party. The working men last week carried Louisville by a large majority. Meetings preparatory to the formation of the party were held in Cincinnati, Columbus, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. The movement attracts attention, the belief being that the party, under the impetus given by the recent railway troubles, will be formidable. The meetings which have been held have declared for working men's direct representation in Congress, State, and Municipal Legislatures, the repeal of all oppressive laws against labour, and the enactment of laws protecting labour.

The international rifle team is completed, and Mr. Dakin has been chosen as captain.

Intelligence received from Helena, Montana, reports that General Gibbon, with a force composed of 182 Federal troops and citizens, had a desperate fight with Indians on the 9th inst. Two officers were killed, and General Gibbon and four officers wounded. From eighty to a hundred men were killed and wounded. The Indians retreated with a loss, it is believed, of one hundred killed.

Some Mexican marauders have forced open the gaol in Rio Grande city, in the United States, shot a Judge and the gaoler, and released two prisoners. The Washington Cabinet on Tuesday discussed the Mexican border troubles. The Governor of Texas, it was stated, would demand the surrender of the desperadoes who broke open the gaol in Rio Grande city, and the Government approved this course, which is in accordance with the Extradition Treaty.

A terrible calamity is reported by telegram from New York. Intelligence has reached that city from Panama that the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Eten was lost on July 15, seventy miles north of Valparaiso. It is estimated that 160 persons were on board, forty-three of whom had reached the shore up to July 18. Twenty others took refuge on a rock, and the British war-ship Amethyst went to their assistance, but the bad weather prevented the rescue from being accomplished. The survivors on the rock, after experiencing terrible suffering from exposure and want of food, threw themselves into the sea to end their misery. Only three of them were saved, and it is believed that altogether upwards of one hundred perished.

INDIA.

The *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta sends a long telegram describing the proceedings at the meeting held at Madras on the 9th inst., under the presidency of the Duke of Buckingham, at which it was resolved to appeal to the Lord Mayor of London and the authorities of all the large cities and towns in the United Kingdom for help from England for the sufferers by the famine in the Madras Presidency. The Duke of Buckingham said that the wants of Madras were now beyond the means of the Presidency. Every aid that could be secured was needed to save the people, their families, and their children, for the future of the Empire. Surgeon-Major Cornish, sanitary commissioner, stated that there were now 1,500,000 people to be fed, and up to the end of July over 500,000 people had died. Another speaker, Mr. Jones, said that more people were found dead in one morning in Madras than had died in the whole of the Bengal famine. The Viceroy has determined to visit the famine-stricken country for the purpose of holding a personal conference with the Governors. He was to leave Simla on Thursday, and will probably return to Simla about the middle of November. During his absence Sir Edward Bayley will be President of the Council. The correspondent says that during last week there has been a slight and insufficient rain in portions of Madras and Mysore. It is now clear that famine will rage with increased intensity in these provinces for at least six months longer. The Bombay report is hopeful, but anxiety is felt for Guzerat and Scinde, which have hitherto not been included in the famine area, and also for Rajpootana, where prices are rising greatly. In the north-west rain is still wanted, and the writer says, "it may be said regarding the greater part of India that the situation is critical, and that great danger of almost universal famine exists."

A telegram from Calcutta on Monday says that the frontier is everywhere quiet.

The British Government has decided to break off all connection with native religious ceremonies at Baroda. Formerly political residents were expected to attend the Guicowar in the state processions got up in honour of the idol Gunputtee. This has now been stopped.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Sydney, dated the 10th inst., reports that the New South Wales Ministry has resigned; and a telegram of the 15th states that a new Ministry has been formed under the Premiership of the Hon. J. Robertson, who holds the post of Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Sendamore has resigned the directorship of the International Ottoman Post Office.

The death, from fever, of Dr. Black, of the Livingstone expedition, has been announced at Cape Town.

At the fourth centenary of the Tübingen University festival on the 10th inst. the degree of honorary doctor was conferred upon Professor Tyndall.

Lord Carnarvon has offered the Colonial Secretaryship of Jamaica, vacant by the death of Mr. Rushworth, to Major W. Owen Lanyon, C.M.G., Administrator of Griqualand West.

The Van Loon collection of Flemish pictures, which has been sold at Amsterdam, and which the Dutch Government thought of purchasing, has, says *Galignani*, been bought by Baron Adolphe de Rothschild for four million francs.

Information has been received in Australia that the American flag has been hoisted at Samoa, and that the inhabitants have formally tendered their allegiance to the United States.

A Simla telegram states that official intelligence has been received there of the discovery of a Russian conspiracy by the Ameer of Cabul in the province of Kandahar. Four officials have been executed by order of the Ameer for complicity in this conspiracy.

The Russian Government has received despatches from Colonel Prjevalsky announcing the arrival of the Kashgarian exploration party at Kouldja. The eminent geographer at the head of the expedition states that between Lob Nor and Kouldja he has made several discoveries of interest to zoologists, and has added to his collection of Central Asian animals three wild camels, which the Cossacks attached to his party succeeded in capturing on the deserts between Kashgaria and China.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* states that the Russian Government, to oblige the new ruler of Kashgar, have prohibited the export of provisions to Chinese provinces occupied by troops operating against Kuli Beg.

Sir Edward Lee has taken the lease of the Dublin Exhibition Palace for a term of twenty-one years, and it is his intention to open the Exhibition permanently in the course of the approaching Dublin season.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Seventy-five new English and foreign members have joined the Victoria Institute during the past seven months.

The sittings of the Foresters' High Court at Greenwich terminated last Saturday. It was resolved that the meeting of 1879 should be held at Sheffield.

A collection of woodcuts and books, illustrated by cuts drawn and engraved by the two Bewicks (Thomas and John), formed by the late Rev. Thomas Hugo, Rector of West Hackney, was sold last week by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge.

Last Saturday the new schools erected at Stockwell by the school board of that district were formally declared open. The public were admitted and inspected the several departments, and the teachers were present and explained the arrangements.

A committee, consisting of Colonel Fielding, Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. Overend, Q.C., and Mr. Maule, Q.C., has been appointed by the Home Secretary to enter immediately upon an inquiry into the management, discipline, and efficiency of the detective force of the metropolitan police.

The Lord Mayor will entertain the principal residents in the county of Essex, with whom he has been long connected, at a banquet at the Mansion House, on Sept. 26; the Lord Mayor Elect on Saturday, Sept. 29; the Masters of the City companies on Oct. 10; and the Metropolitan Board of Works and metropolitan members on Wednesday, Oct. 24.

About 600 children and friends of the Northern Schools of St. Martin-in-the-Fields visited, by permission, the Marquis of Salisbury's beautiful park and house at Hatfield on Wednesday last. The children were amused during the day with various games, and supplied with a substantial dinner and tea by the liberality of the parishioners and other friends. An ascent of fire balloons completed the day's enjoyments.

The Professor of Jurisprudence and Roman Civil Law, Sir E. S. Creasy, will during the Michaelmas Educational Term deliver a course of twelve public lectures on Jurisprudence, including International Law. The course will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 6, at eleven, and will be continued on Wednesdays and Tuesdays at the same hour. The lecture will be delivered in the Middle Temple Hall.

At the ordinary meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week the consulting engineers brought forward a report upon the best means of providing an efficient supply of water for extinguishing fires in London. The report suggested separate mains and reservoirs, the cost of the construction of the works being estimated at five and a half millions sterling.

The City Corporation have given 200 guineas to the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Bagshot.—The subjoined City companies have contributed to the repairs and improvement fund of the Westminster Hospital, as follows:—Grocers', £100; Goldsmiths', £100; Mercers', £105; Fishmongers', £52 10s.; Merchant Taylors', £26 5s.; Cutlers', £26 5s.; Skinners', £21; and the Clothworkers', £21 annually, to the general fund.

A meeting was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Monday to make arrangements for a public demonstration against the conduct of Russia in the present war. Mr. R. Dawson, and afterwards Lord Stratheden and Campbell, presided. A resolution was carried to hold another meeting in Exeter Hall with a similar object, and also to call on English statesmen to interfere for the prevention of further useless bloodshed and for the protection of British interests. A committee was appointed to carry out the project.

Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., and Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., were elected directors of the Artisans', Labourers', and General Dwellings Company on Wednesday morning. Mr. E. Noel, M.P., who presided at the company's meeting, said they had considerable hopes of being able to get the whole affair in order; and, although they could not look for the returns they might have expected from such a great undertaking, they still looked for a very fair return. Another meeting of the company will be held on the 4th of next month, when Mr. Pearce and Mr. Farrant will be proposed as additional directors.

A meeting of the committee of the fund now being raised at the Mansion House for the relief of the sufferers by the disastrous fire at St. John, New Brunswick, was held on Wednesday in the Venetian Parlour, Sir John Rose presiding. The fund was reported to amount to £6362, of which £2000 had been sent and placed at the disposal (for the relief of the sufferers) of the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick and the Mayor and chairman of the Board of Trade of St. John. The committee decided forthwith to send out £3800 to the same officials for distribution among the distressed people. Further funds are urgently needed.

Last Tuesday afternoon the prizes won by boys in the Royal Caledonian Asylum in the sports which took place at Ockham Park, Ripley, Surrey, the residence of Captain Cockburn, on the 8th inst., were distributed by that gentleman, at the Asylum, Holloway, in the presence of a number of its friends. The prizes consisted of a testimonial-card, inclosed in an envelope, together with a small money present, varying in amount according to the degree of merit displayed. The children, boys and girls, assembled on the occasion went through several dances, for which prizes were awarded. Prizes were also given for Scottish songs, which were well rendered, and in which boys and girls competed. Mr. Thomas Inglis, the secretary, superintended the arrangements for the day.

Last Saturday the second poll for an Alderman to represent the Ward of Cheap took place, and ended with the same result as on the previous occasion, the return of Sir John Bennett. The votes recorded were:—For Sir John Bennett, 217; for Mr. Deputy Breffit, 99. His Lordship declared accordingly that the election had fallen on Sir John Bennett. The successful candidate, in addressing the large crowd assembled, said the issue of the contest was very satisfactory to him, as he would rather be the electors' alderman than the aldermen's alderman. He should do his best to exert a courtesy and a power of gentlemanly conciliation which would, he hoped, render him an agreeable colleague of the august body into which he meant to go and whence he had come.

A memorial from the Metropolitan and National Nursing Association for providing trained nurses to the sick poor has been presented to the Lord Chancellor, who has been directed by the Queen to frame rules for the future administration of the Royal Hospital of St. Katherine, by the Tower. The memorialists submit that it would be strictly in accordance with the intention of the founders, and with the past history of the hospital if a nurses' home for the benefit of the sick poor were established in connection with it in the East of London, and if a portion of its funds were applied to the maintenance of such an institution; and that, in the event of his Lordship thinking fit to establish one or more nursing homes in connection with the hospital, the said memorialists are prepared to undertake the management and supervision of such homes, under such rules as might be deemed suitable.

Last Saturday the first stone of a new bridge to form the approach over the Regent's Canal, Gloucester-gate, was laid by the Right Hon. Gerald James Noel, M.P., her Majesty's First Commissioner of Public Works and Buildings. He was received at the site by Sir Thomas Chambers (one of the borough members); the churchwardens of St. Pancras, Messrs. William Thornton and G. A. Nodes; Mr. James Hoppey, chairman, Mr. T. B. Westacott, deputy chairman, of the General Purposes Committee; and a large number of the local authorities. The members of the Vestry and their guests, to the number of more than 120, afterwards lunched together at the Zoological Society's Gardens. The new bridge is to be erected a little to the north-west of the old one, at a cost of £13,500, from the designs of Mr. W. B. Scott. The superstructure will be of wrought iron. Its span will be 50 ft. and its total breadth 60 ft., of which 36 ft. will form the roadway, with a wooden pavement, while an asphalt footway 12 ft. wide will be left on each side.

In aid of the funds for the proposed "Cabmen's Home," for aged and infirm cabmen, an excursion of the members of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association took place on Tuesday to Rosherville Gardens, under the patronage of Sir Charles Palmer, Bart., and Mr. Roger Eykyn, two of the vice-presidents. The company, who numbered over 1000, included the wives and children of the cabmen. The saloon-steamer Alexandra was specially engaged for the occasion. Arriving at Rosherville, the company, headed by the 1st London Artillery Volunteer band, marched to the gardens, where a substantial meal was provided. Sir Charles Palmer, who presided, congratulated the members on their successful gathering, and stated that the association, which now numbers over 1000 members, is progressing favourably, thanks to the energy of their hon. secretary, Mr. Murphy, its funded capital amounting to upwards of £2000. With reference to the proposed "Cabmen's Home," he stated that an offer of a piece of land had been made for its erection, and towards the expenses the cabmen alone had subscribed over £200. In all, £1000 is required, and it is hoped that this sum will be subscribed by the public.

There were 2236 births and 1293 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 101 and the deaths 334 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of smallpox, which had been 35, 27, and 22 in the three preceding weeks, further declined last week to 20. The deaths referred to diarrhoea, which had been 184 and 176 in the two previous weeks, further declined to 166 last week, and were 156 below the corrected average weekly number. There were 43 deaths from measles, 21 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 29 from whooping-cough, and 15 from different forms of fever. Different forms of violence caused 38 deaths: 32 were the result of negligence or accident, including 15 from fractures and contusions, 2 from burns and scalds, 9 from drowning, and 2 of infants over one year of age from suffocation. In Greater London 2716 births and 1539 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 32.4 and 18.4 per 1000 of the population. The mean temperature was 62.5 deg., or 0.4 deg. above the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 34.6 out of the 104.8 hours that the sun was above the horizon.

The Royal Botanic Society held its thirty-eighth anniversary meeting yesterday week—Lord Chesham in the chair. The reports from the council and officers stated that the society is enjoying a good share of the public favour, 129 new subscribers having been elected during the season. Special exhibitions have been held during the year of groups of allied plants, continuing for two or three weeks, which enabled those who delight in their own gardens to select the best varieties of particular classes much better than the usual flower shows of one or two days. The operations of the society, however, have been more directed to supply a great public want. Most schools now undertake to teach something of botany, and 550 free orders of admission were granted to applicants, of whom thirty-eight were artists; and 46,274 specimens of plants for study were issued during the season. A voluminous report by Mr. J. G. Symons was read, giving extracts of the meteorological observations made during the last six years, which will be valuable as a record of the weather of London for comparison with returns from other cities or neighbourhoods. The following Fellows of the society were elected to join the council for the year:—Earl Granville; Viscount Falmouth; Mr. John Walter, M.P.; Earl Annesley, the Earl of Derby, Sir William Hutt, Sir Richard Wallace, M.P., and Mr. R. Temple Frere. The Duke of Teck was re-elected president, and Mr. E. Marjoribanks treasurer.

The Lord Mayor, upon taking his seat at the Mansion House on Wednesday, said: Before proceeding to the business of the day, I desire to draw public attention to the dire famine which is now raging in Southern India, and especially in the Presidency of Madras. The subject, as you are aware, formed an impressive paragraph in her Majesty's speech in proroguing Parliament. I will now read a telegram I have received, dated Madras, Aug. 13, from the chairman of the Famine Relief Committee:—"The committee earnestly solicits your Lordship's powerful influence and support in an appeal for public assistance for the relief of the afflicted populations of Southern India. The position is extremely grave. There is very great increasing mortality from want, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the Government. The monsoon has again been deficient. The difficulties will certainly last till January. Cattle have perished in large numbers, and among all the labouring classes there is very great destitution. Property is being sold for food. The villages have been largely deserted, and the poor are wandering in search of sustenance. The resources of the lower middle class are exhausted, owing to famine prices. Prompt liberal assistance and sympathy may mitigate the suffering. Particulars forwarded to the *Times* a fortnight ago." This telegram speaks for itself, and I can only add to it the concluding words of a leading article in to-day's *Times*:—"Let not the appeal now at length made to us fall unheeded. Our countrymen at Madras call upon the municipalities at home, and their cry must be heard. We have hitherto been too little concerned with the awful trial that has befallen our fellow-subjects; let us redeem the past by keeping it before our eyes and in our minds and hearts, until all that we can do is done, in order that it may be overcome." I shall be delighted to receive at the Mansion House, and to remit to the Duke of Buckingham and the other public authorities in India, any sums which the generous public may feel inclined to intrust to me; and I sincerely hope that the urgent appeal which I now make for funds will be promptly and liberally responded to.

A Parliamentary return recently issued shows that the total quantity of dead meat imported into the United Kingdom in the three months ended June 30, 1877, was 456,717 cwt., of the value of £1,122,062. Of the total quantity, 371,408 cwt. came from the United States, 7175 cwt. being preserved meat and 32,104 cwt. of preserved meat came from Australia.



THE WAR: BATTLE OF PLEVNA.

FROM A SKETCH BY HERR CHARLES SZATHMÁRI, OF BUCHAREST (COURT PAINTER TO PRINCE CHARLES OF ROUMANIA).

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The concluding sittings of what has been a very light Session indeed for the Upper House have been chiefly taken up in reading the Royal Assent to the various bills that have been passed. If in a multitude of measures there be wisdom, then must the present Parliament be accredited with profound sagacity. But, on the other hand, if it is to be admitted that all the legislative business of real importance is mentioned in her Majesty's Speech, the Government have not much reason to plume themselves for any extraordinary activity. Lord Beaconsfield's advent has not by any means added thus far to the oratorical brilliancy of debate in their Lordships' House, and a dull Session has ended with fitting dullness. Viewed from the calmer light of this exalted place, the alteration made in the Metropolitan Street Improvements Bill to meet the views of the Marquis of Salisbury's agent appeared scarcely so unreasonable as Mr. Fawcett made out. Nevertheless, the Commons' reasons for disagreeing with the Lords' clause bearing on this point were sanctioned yesterday week, after a few explanations from Lord Hardinge and the Marquis of Salisbury. Lord Derby assured Lord Colchester the same day that there was no truth in the rumours that the policy of England was to wait and to take part in the partition of Turkey. The Appropriation Bill was read the first time on Saturday; and, the standing orders having been suspended for the purpose, this bill and a few other measures were on Monday pushed through the remaining stages, and passed. Then came a plaint from Lord Stratheden and Campbell, who made himself the advocate of the kinsmen of the Chief of Palitana; but the Secretary for India had no difficulty in showing that the complainants had no real cause for complaint. The Marquis of Salisbury, replying to Lord Shaftesbury, explained what steps were being taken to introduce into India a Factory Act for limiting the hours of labour for children. Lord Truro followed with a grievance against the police for not preventing certain of his chickens from being stolen at Shooter's-hill, and queried whether a system under which such thefts could be committed with impunity was perfect. This poultry question elicited a smart answer from the Lord Chancellor, who thought it was scarcely right to stigmatise a whole neighbourhood because a few goslings, cocks, and hens had been stolen or had strayed from Lord Truro's property.

Tuesday was the last day. Black Rod, in the stately person of General Sir William Knollys, having summoned the Speaker and the members of the Lower House to the bar, rather less than a hundred members, Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord John Manners among them, hied to the Upper House, heard the Royal Assent given to the last batch of bills, and had the satisfaction of hearing the Lord Chancellor (whose fellow Royal Commissioners were the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Harrowby, and Lord Skelmersdale) read the Queen's Speech, which we quote in another column. Finally, the Lord Chancellor declared Parliament prorogued to Tuesday, Oct. 30 next.

COMMONS.

The languor which stole over the House after the longest and most tedious sitting on record was scarcely relieved in the expiring days of the Session by the "suspension" of Mr. Whalley. A last flicker of excitement may have been anticipated yesterday week from the promise held forth in the notices of Mr. Whalley and of Mr. Sullivan. But these hopes, if entertained, were nipped in the bud. With an air of injured innocence, and with a meekness of voice which seemed to plead, "See how mild and gentle a spirit you have broken!" Mr. Whalley read a short speech, in which he endeavoured to show that he had no intention whatever to contravene any rules of the House. As for Mr. Sullivan (under whose protecting wing Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar sat most complacently), he was as nearly natural as it is possible for him to be when he read a letter from Sir James Elphinstone withdrawing "the word 'ruffians,'" and expressing his regret that he "should have applied it to members of the House." This epistle was accepted by Mr. Sullivan as a "frank and gentlemanlike apology;" and, the Chancellor of the Exchequer having read a second letter of apology from the hon. and gallant member for Portsmouth, the matter was disposed of in the quietest manner. Dissatisfied with Sir Stafford Northcote's assurance early in the evening that he felt it his duty to decline to answer a question as to whether the occupation by Russian troops of Constantinople would "disturb the relations of amity between England and Russia," Mr. Monk repeated his interrogation, and protested that, as Prince Gortschakoff had assured Lord Derby that "the acquisition of Constantinople was excluded from the views of the Czar," the temporary occupation of the Turkish Capital by a Russian Army ought not to be made a cause of war between this country and Russia. Once again Sir Henry Wolff threw his protecting shield over the Ministry. He suggested that the Government should follow the example of Lord Palmerston, who always refused to answer hypothetical questions. Sir George Bowyer having relieved himself of a few platitudes, Mr. Forster, as representing the Opposition in the absence of the Marquis of Hartington, said he fully believed it was the intention of the Government to "abide by a policy of strict neutrality," and a direct reply to Mr. Monk's question was undesirable, as it might be construed as favouring one or other of the belligerent Powers. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then took up the theme, and said that the Government thought it would be for the true interests of the country to be as reticent as possible. We quote the most pithy passage of Sir Stafford Northcote's brief and discreet speech, which was identical in spirit to the equally short answer which Lord Beaconsfield gave in the House of Lords the previous evening:—

The policy of the Government was declared very clearly some time ago, and since the declaration was made the Government have not seen any reason to depart from the line of policy they then announced (Hear, hear). Lord Derby's despatch, to which reference has been made, was unusually full and detailed in its declarations. It was responded to in a spirit which leaves us no reason at all to complain of the tone of the Russian Government, and we have no reason whatever to doubt the propriety of the course we took in addressing that despatch, but I do feel it would be very injurious, and might prove exceedingly mischievous, if we were to go into details upon every hypothetical question that might be submitted (Cheers).

The gulf which now separates the two members who were once sworn allies in support of "Sir Roger" was again made plain by the opposite views of Dr. Kenealy and Mr. Whalley on the Eastern Question. The House got into Committee at last; and subsequently advanced various measures a stage or so.

On Saturday last, Sir William Harcourt deemed it incumbent upon him to make a second speech on the Huascar affair, in order to explain the meaning of what he had previously said. Making use of his last opportunity to pose as a temporary First Lord, as it were, the Attorney-General again launched out in a "Rule, Britannia," tone, and was greeted with Ministerial cheers when he emphatically declared, "The House must consider this insult to the British flag." Sir G. Bowyer and Sir C. Russell concurred with the Attorney-General in thinking the acts of the Huascar were piratical, and that Admiral De Horsey was consequently justified in what he did; but

Dr. Cameron was of opinion that the wisest course would be to wait till all the papers were published before coming to a decision on the question. Asked by Mr. Fawcett for a fresh exposition of the policy of the Government with regard to the Russo-Turkish War, Sir Stafford Northcote could only repeat that neutrality would be strictly observed, and reiterated the language used by him the night before in answer to Mr. Monk. The Appropriation Bill and several other measures were read the third time and passed; and, Mr. W. H. Smith having received the hearty congratulations of hon. members from both sides of the House on his re-election, consequent on his acceptance of the post of First Lord of the Admiralty, the right hon. gentleman took the oaths and his seat; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved the adjournment of the House to Tuesday.

Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen on Tuesday, said that one of the purposes for which Colonel Wellesley returned to England was to report to the Government with regard to the atrocities alleged to have been committed by Russian troops. The report, which would be shortly published, would speak for itself. Dr. Lyon Playfair then wished to know whether the Government had received information of the painful accounts of Turkish atrocities reported in the *Times* and *Daily News*. To which Mr. Bourke (who must be glad, indeed, to escape from the purgatorial bench occupied by Ministers) made reply that the Government had only been furnished with a telegraphic report, which would be soon issued. A few other questions having been touched upon, Black Rod called the Speaker and hon. members to "another place" to hear the Queen's Speech read. Returning to the Lower House, the Speaker (who throughout a most trying Session has preserved a firm and courteous bearing beyond all praise) went through the concluding formality of reading the Address from the Throne, shook hands with the faithful few who remained; and hard-worked Ministers and hard-worked officers of the House broke up for the vacation, doubtless with some faint return of schoolboy ardour.

HER MAJESTY'S MESSAGE TO PARLIAMENT.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,
I am happy to be able to release you from your attendance in Parliament. My relations with all foreign Powers continue to be friendly. The exertions which, since the commencement of disturbances in Eastern Europe, I have not ceased to make for the maintenance of the general peace have, unfortunately, not been successful. On the outbreak of war between the Russian and the Ottoman Empires, I declared my intention of preserving an attitude of neutrality so long as the interests of this country remained unaffected. The extent and nature of those interests were further defined in a communication which I caused to be addressed to the Government of Russia, and which elicited a reply indicating friendly dispositions on the part of that State.

I shall not fail to use my best efforts, when a suitable opportunity occurs, for the restoration of peace on terms compatible with the honour of the belligerents and with the general safety and welfare of other nations.

If, in the course of the contest, the rights of my Empire should be assailed or endangered, I should confidently rely on your help to vindicate and maintain them.

The apprehensions of a serious famine in Southern India, which I communicated to you at the opening of the Session, have, I grieve to say, been fully verified. The visitation which has fallen upon my subjects in Madras and Bombay, and upon the people of Mysore, has been of extreme severity, and its duration is likely to be prolonged. No exertion will be wanting on the part of my Indian Government to mitigate this terrible calamity.

The Proclamation of my Sovereignty in the Transvaal has been received throughout the Province with enthusiasm. It has also been accepted with marked satisfaction by the native chiefs and tribes; and the war, which threatened in its progress to compromise the safety of my subjects in South Africa, is happily brought to a close.

I trust that the measure which has been passed, to enable the European communities of South Africa to unite upon such terms as may be agreed on, will be the means of preventing the recurrence of similar dangers, and will increase and consolidate the prosperity of this important part of my dominions.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the public service.

I have issued a Royal Warrant to give effect to the provision which you have made for ensuring adequate promotion to the officers of my Army.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The measures which have been passed relating to the prisons of the United Kingdom will secure economy and efficiency in their management, and, at the same time, effect a considerable reduction in local burdens.

The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, under the Act to which I have gladly given my assent, will obtain power to extend more generally the benefit of the higher education.

The Acts for reorganising the superior courts of justice in Ireland, and for reforming and conferring an extensive equitable jurisdiction on the county courts, will largely improve the administration of the law in that part of the United Kingdom.

I anticipate the best results from the Act which extends to the Sheriff Courts of Scotland jurisdiction in regard to heritable rights.

In bidding you farewell, I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest on your recent labours, and accompany you in the discharge of all your duties.

ELECTION NEWS.

The nomination for Westminster, consequent upon the acceptance by Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., of the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, took place on Saturday last. There being no opposition, Mr. Smith was re-elected, and in the course of the afternoon he entered the House of Commons and took the oaths and his seat. Subsequently Mr. Smith addressed a meeting at the Westminster Palace Hotel. At a Council held by her Majesty at Osborne on Monday Mr. Smith was sworn in as a Privy Councillor on his appointment as First Lord of the Admiralty. Later in the day Mr. Smith attended a meeting of the Cabinet in London. The Hon. Frederick Arthur Stanley, M.P., Financial Secretary to the War Department, succeeds Mr. Smith as Financial Secretary to the Treasury. As the office is not technically under the Crown, Mr. Stanley's appointment does not vacate his seat for North Lancashire.

Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., was elected in the Conservative interest for South Shropshire without opposition on the 9th inst.

The election for North Northamptonshire on Monday resulted in the return of Lord Burghley, the Conservative candidate, by a large majority over his Liberal opponent, Captain Wyatt-Edgell; the numbers being—Burghley 2261 and Edgell 1475.

Sir Bryan O'Loughlin was returned for the county of Clare on Monday, the following being the official declaration of the votes polled:—Sir Bryan O'Loughlin (Liberal Home Ruler), 1721; The O'Gorman Mahon (described as a Nationalist), 1149; and Mr. Reeves (Conservative), 764.

It was officially stated, on Wednesday, that, out of 281 public bills in the Commons, only sixty-nine received the Royal Assent. There were 242 local statutes passed, and ten private. In the Session of 1876 the number of public bills was eighty-one, and of local statutes 234.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE DESCENT FROM THE CROSS."

Our Engraving of this celebrated picture, the masterpiece of the great Flemish painter, which is to be seen in the south transept of Antwerp Cathedral, should attract particular attention at the present moment, among those who feel any interest in the Tercentenary Rubens Festival at Antwerp, opened on Friday (yesterday), to continue through next week. The programme of this Flemish Art-Congress, and celebration of one of the chief historic and artistic glories of the nation, seems most comprehensive. There is a series of lectures and literary conferences, and in the evening (to-day) will be sung, by 1000 performers, before the statue of Rubens in the Place Verte, an original cantata composed by Paul Benoit. This will be followed by salvoes of artillery, the ringing of the chimes throughout the city, and a procession with flambeaux. To-morrow morning (Sunday) will begin with salvoes of artillery and bell-ringing, and the town clubs will parade with banners and music. A competition in chorus singing will be held by forty-seven societies—Belgian, French, German, and Dutch—and the exhibition of paintings and works of art organised by the Société Royale pour l'Encouragement des Beaux Arts will be opened. On the same day the exhibition of engravings after Rubens and objects belonging to him, organised by the Académie d'Archéologie de Belgique, will be opened gratuitously. An agricultural show, a fruit show, and a flower show are to be held simultaneously. The Museum, the finest picture-gallery in Belgium, containing 600 pictures, most of them collected from the suppressed monasteries and churches of Antwerp, will be opened gratuitously throughout the fêtes. At one o'clock an Art-Congress will begin. There will be an assault of arms, a banquet, several concerts, and an illumination. On Monday night there will be a historical procession marching with torches through the streets. On Tuesday the prize will be given to the successful writer of an essay on the Antwerp school of painting. Horse-races, a cattle show, boat-races, pigeon-flying, a popular ball, a balloon ascent, and many special dramatic representations in Flemish, the language of the people, are to interest the lower class in the festival.

Siegen, in Germany, which also claims the honour of being Rubens's birthplace, celebrated the three-hundredth anniversary of his birth in June last.

ART-UNION PRIZES.

The exhibition of the pictures selected by the prizeholders of 1877 in the Art-Union of London, being the forty-first annual one, was opened on Tuesday in the gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Pall-mall.

Seven galleries have contributed to this exhibition—namely, those of the Royal Academy, the Society of British Artists, the Society of Painters in Water Colours, the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, the General Exhibition of Water Colours, the Crystal Palace Picture Gallery, and the Gallery of the Royal Scottish Academy.

There are two prizes of £200, three of £150, and five of £100, the lowest amount for pictures being £10. The total number of prizes in pictures is 191, and, in addition to these, there is a large number of extra prizes.

The first £200 prize in the catalogue has been selected by Mr. J. Carr from the Royal Academy. It is the well-known picture by John Charlton, entitled "Rescue," in which a number of terror-stricken horses are saved from threatened burning. The second prize of that amount, selected by Mr. John Lay from the same gallery, is "The Way through the Wood," by G. Wells. It is a very pretty sylvan scene.

Of the three £150 prizes, one, selected by Mr. J. Rossiter from the Gallery of British Artists, is "Returning from Market," by Mr. E. J. Cobbett; another, selected by Mr. A. Lillywhite, jun., from the Crystal Palace Picture Gallery, is the "Arrest of Poachers," by C. M. Webb; and the third, selected by Mr. T. H. Hayes from the Royal Academy, is "Oranges," by Mr. Arthur Hill, a very pretty picture of a girl selling the fruit.

The £100 prizes comprise "The High Hall Garden," selected by Mr. F. Hollis from the Royal Academy, the artist being Ernest Parton; "Music hath Charms," selected by Mr. W. Bentley from the Royal Academy, the artist being R. J. Gordon; "Harvest Time near Dolgelly, North Wales," by A. W. Williams, selected by Mr. J. L. White from the Gallery of the Society of British Artists; "The Mother's Sacrifice" is the work of A. Ludwig, selected by Mrs. E. Reed from the Crystal Palace Gallery; and "The Plough," selected by Mr. W. H. Ross from the Gallery of the Water-Colour Society, the artist being Mr. A. Hopkins.

There is a £75 prize, consisting of a picture by R. Kemm, called "Returning from Market, Granada," selected by Mr. S. Harris from the Gallery of the Society of British Artists; and another of £75 from the same source by Walter H. Foster, consisting of a view picture in the River Mole, the selector being Mr. R. Geer.

Every subscriber for next year will receive, besides a chance of a prize at the annual distribution in April, an impression of the plate, "The Return of the Life-Boat," engraved in line by Mr. A. Willmore, from the original by Mr. E. Duncan, and the painting will be one of the chief prizes.

A gathering of the Good Templars of Cumberland, Westmorland, and neighbouring districts was held on Wednesday in the County Hall, Carlisle, when the Grand Lodge of England held a special session, under the presidency of Mr. Joseph Malins.

The anniversary of the opening of the gates of Derry took place on Monday, when the Apprentice Boys' Memorial Hall was opened. A procession was formed, in which were twenty-five bands and a profuse display of flags and banners. Mr. W. Johnston, M.P., was present. Some rioting took place, and one man was stabbed.

Mr. Richard, M.P., addressing an assembly of the Congregational Union of North and South Wales at Portmadoc yesterday week, pointed to the voluntary efforts made in Wales for the maintenance of religious worship and instruction as a proof that when Disestablishment, which, he said, was rapidly approaching, was effected religion would neither decay nor perish in the land.

It appears from a Parliamentary return issued on Tuesday that the total amount of the National Debt on April 1, 1877, was £775,873,713. At the same date in 1858 it amounted to £839,519,326. Not taking into account the amount of debt created for special purposes (the purchase of the telegraphs, fortifications, and Army localisation), the decrease amounts to £95,634,321. The return also shows that the total amount of taxation imposed since 1857-8 has been £11,674,136, and the amount remitted £49,739,609.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The Session is at an end; and it is not only members of Parliament who rejoice that the Houses have been prorogued, and that the "silly season" is about to commence. The reporters are glad; delight is the portion of the leading-article writers in the daily papers, who, while Parliament is sitting, do not very often get the subjects for their leaders until midnight, or even one in the morning; a sensation of relief comes over club porters and smoking-room waiters; for until the House is "up" no great West-End club closes its doors, however late, or rather early, the hour may be. In fact, all but universal contentment reigns now that the Session of 1877 has passed away, "like a brief dream of unremaining glory."

Why should the Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons shoulder a large silver-gilt mace (as Captain Gossett did last Tuesday) when he escorts the Right Honourable the Speaker in solemn procession from the Commons to the Lords? What is the significance of a Serjeant-at-Arms; and, in fine, what does the Mace itself (which Cromwell irreverently called "a bauble") symbolise? You may esteem these to be extremely trivial questions; but, to my mind, everything has a definite meaning, and we are bound to find out that meaning if we can. General Servan, in his "Histoire des Guerres des Gaulois et des Français en Italie" (Paris, 1805), remarks that, in the year 1199, the horrible system of assassination organised by the Old Man of the Mountain (the first employer of special correspondents who travelled to all parts of the earth, writing in the "slashing" style) furnished Philip Augustus with a pretext for surrounding his person with a company of guards armed with heavy brazen maces, who left him neither by day nor by night, and kept all strangers from him. "Such was the origin," writes General Servan, "of Sergeants-at-Arms." The institution spread all over Europe; our municipal corporations as well as Parliament have, at present, their maces and mace-bearers; and Mr. Bumble the Beadle's silver-knobbed staff, even, may be considered as a very remote emblem of the anxiety of the parochial authorities to protect themselves from the "Special Correspondents" of the Old Man of the Mountain.

An amiable contemporary observes:—"That seems to be a good stout serviceable story about the fez-wearing, ferocious Pasha, who turned out to be an Irishman. It was told by one contemporary in June, by another in July, and last week it turned up in the 'Echoes' of G. A. S. Only G. A. S., with great ability, made the Pasha a Scotchman, which of course entirely altered the matter."

I may meekly observe that my version of the anecdote in which there is a Turkish Pasha plus a Russian Admiral, who both turn out to be Scotchmen, was made in blissful ignorance of what one contemporary had written in June or another in July. I told the story as it was told to me just five-and-thirty years ago. The same amiable (and well informed) contemporary, in a paragraph about Cleopatra's needle, quotes the proverb of "First catch your hare." How many more times is it necessary to remark that there is no such proverb; that Mrs. Glasse's reference to the hare in her Cookery-Book is as to "casing" and not "catching" the animal; and that the "first catch your hare" blunder probably originated in a misreading of the old Greek saw, "Flay the bear before you sell his skin"?

I have heard the Eastern Question "settled" (to the settler's own satisfaction, but scarcely to that of anyone else) half a hundred times this season at as many dinner-tables and club discussions of the "tabakscologium" order. But hitherto I have not met with such a summary and "thorough" solution of the vexed problem as that propounded in Tasso's "Jerusalem Liberata," Canto I., stanza v. Here it is, in Fairfax's rugged but sonorous translation:—

For if the Christian Princes ever strive
To win fair Greece out of the Tyrant's hands;
And those usurping Ishmaelites deprive
Of woful Thrace which now captiv'd stands,
You must from realms and seas the Turk forth drive,
As Godfrey chased them from Judea's lands;
And in this Legend all that glorious deed
Read whilst you arm you; arm you whilst you read.

In all this I humbly say "Ditto to Mr. Burke"—I mean to Signor Torquato Tasso. On the other hand, my old friend Capt. Charles O'Malley (late of the Irish Dragoons) is burning to take service with the Osmanlis against the Moscovs; my next door neighbour Dugald Dalgetty, Esq. (late in the service of King Gustavus Adolphus), is going out to Asia Minor as paymaster, unattached, on the staff of Ioweyou Pasha; and my washerwoman (a staunch pro-Turk) accuses me of "un-English" feelings and "factious" tendencies because I do not believe one tithe of the tales circulated through the Turkish Foreign Office about Russian "atrocities."

Lieutenant-Colonel Wellesley, military attaché to her Majesty's Embassy at St. Petersburg, has come home on leave; and the Government is probably by this time fully aware of how much truth (or the contrary) there is in these "atrocities" tales. Colonel Wellesley is, next to Sir Garnet Wolseley (whom I remember when he was a Colonel on the staff in Canada, in 1863), the sharpest, shrewdest, and cleverest professional soldier with whom I ever had the honour to converse. I mean that you could learn more from him in half an hour than you could learn from the majority of military gentlemen in half a week. My opinion, I daresay, does not go for much. Still, I happen to be close upon half a century old; to have been during more than half that time in the habit of talking with distinguished people all over the world; and if I do not know now a clever man from a dunce when I meet him the sooner I retire to Earlswold, perhaps, the better. Unless I am very much mistaken, Colonel Wellesley (who is a first-rate Russian scholar—and I have scarcely ever yet met with a systematic detractor of Russia who could speak six words of Slavonic) will tell the great people at the Treasury and the Foreign Office a great many "things of Muscovy" worth knowing.

An estimable American Bishop wrote very properly to the papers this week to complain of the desecration by unmannerly holiday-makers of the tomb of "John Locke," in the disused burial-ground of Bunhill Fields. But another correspondent writes to say that the John Locke interred in the old cemetery at Finsbury was not the famous author of the "Essay concerning Human Understanding." The ashes of that illustrious man repose in the quiet little churchyard of High Laver, in Essex, near to the site of the now demolished house in which he passed the last fourteen years of his life. Finally, Sir Charles Reed has pointed out that the "John Locke" in Bunhill-fields was committed to earth (as the inscription on his tombstone shows) a hundred and thirty years after the death of the philosopher. This, to my thinking, does not much affect the real merits of the case. The remains of the obscure John Locke are entitled to as much respect as those of his namesake, who wrote about Human Understanding; and perhaps the obscure John could himself have written such an

essay, had he tried. The attempt, perhaps, would not have been quite so magnificent an intellectual performance as that of his predecessor.

A Commission, composed of a Colonel in the Coldstream Guards, a member of Parliament distinguished by his temperance proclivities, and two Q.C.s, has been appointed by Mr. Secretary Cross to enter immediately upon an inquiry into the management, discipline, and efficiency of the detective force of the metropolitan police. It was time. It is to be hoped that the members of the Commission will travel somewhat out of the system usually pursued in these official inquiries, and that, in addition to examining assistant commissioners, superintendents, and inspectors of police, and other official persons, whose main object it naturally is to "make things comfortable" for themselves and their superiors, they will have the common sense to take a good scantling of what I may call "outside" evidence. Let them ascertain what railway managers, large employers of labour in factories and workshops, pawnbrokers, solicitors' clerks in the habit of attending police courts, and, in particular, licensed victuallers, have to say about the detective police. I have known a good many English detectives in my time; and, with few exceptions, I have found them to be persons of a very low, mean, and common intelligence, liable to be baffled, hoodwinked, and made the tools of the first clever rascals who came across them. G. A. S.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

For the second time since its establishment, in 1820, the British Association for the Advancement of Science has met in Plymouth, beginning its sittings on Wednesday afternoon. The general committee met in the Assembly Rooms at one o'clock. On the platform, among others, were Professor Allen Thomson, the President-Elect; the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe, Lord Houghton, Professor Sir William Thomson, D.C.L., Mr. Bramwell, Dr. Farr, Professor Newton, Professor Rolleston, Professor G. C. Foster, Mr. F. A. Abel, Major Wilson, Mr. H. S. Ellis, Captain Galton, and Mr. Heywood. There was a considerable attendance of members. Professor William Thomson, on taking the chair, expressed his regret that Dr. T. Andrews, of Belfast, the President of the Association, was unable to be present, owing to the state of his health. Mr. Griffith, the secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting at Glasgow, which were confirmed. The report of the council, the recommendations of the committee of council, the treasurer's financial statement, and the list of sectional officers, were approved, which concluded the business.

In the evening there was a large and brilliant assemblage in the Guildhall to hear the President deliver the opening address. The platform was filled with members of the general committee. In the area every seat was numbered, and, the doors being thrown open nearly an hour before the commencement of the proceedings, everything like pressure or inconvenience was avoided. Tickets for 2400 reserved seats were issued. Many ladies were present. The Mayor of Plymouth presided, having on his right and left Earl Fortescue, Lord Mount-Edgumbe, Lord Houghton, Sir Thomas Acland, M.P., Sir William Thomson, Mr. Spottiswoode, Dr. Farr, and others. The Mayor having introduced the President, Professor Allen Thomson, amid much cheering, proceeded to read his address.

After congratulating the members on coming again to "that beautiful and interesting locality," after the long interval of six-and-thirty years, the learned President announced as the subject of his discourse the "Development of the Forms of Animal Life," with which, he observed, his own studies had been largely occupied, and which had important bearings on the questions now agitating the scientific world. Having noticed the enormous change produced in scientific thought by the doctrine of natural selection brought forward simultaneously by Wallace and Darwin in 1858, the Professor said:—"If it were warrantable to attribute so great a change of opinion as that to which I have adverted as occurring in my own time to the influence of any single intellect, it must be admitted that it is justly due to the vast range and accuracy of his knowledge of scientific facts, the quick appreciation of their mutual inter-dependence, and, above all, the unexampled clearness and candour in the statement of Charles Darwin. But while we readily acknowledge the large share which Darwin has had in guiding scientific thought into the newer track of biological doctrine, we shall also be disposed to allow that the slow and difficult process of emancipation from the thralldom of dogmatic opinion in regard to a system of creation, and the adoption of large and independent views more consistent with observation, reason, philosophy, and religion has only been possible under the effect of the general progress of scientific knowledge and the acquisition of sounder methods of applying its principles to the explanation of natural phenomena. I have already referred to Goethe, Oken, Lamarck, and Geoffroy St. Hilaire as among the most prominent of the earlier pioneers in the modern or reformed conceptions of biological laws. But, were it desirable to mark the progress of opinion by quoting other authors and labourers whose contributions have mainly supplied the materials out of which the new fabric has been constructed, I should have to produce a long catalogue of distinguished names, among which would be found those of Lyell and Owen as earliest shaping the doctrines and guiding opinion in this country; Johannes Müller and Von Baer, as taking the places of Haller and Cuvier on the Continent; and a host of other faithful workers in biology belonging to the earlier part of this century, such as those of G. Trediranus, J. F. Mackel, Carus, and many more. To Huxley, more especially, and Herbert Spencer the greatest influence on British thought in the same direction is to be ascribed."

With regard to the origin of life, the President adopted the view that "it had been experimentally demonstrated that no development of organisms, even of the most simple kind, has been satisfactorily observed to occur in circumstances which entirely excluded the possibility of their being descended from germs, or equivalent formative particles, belonging to pre-existing bodies of a similar kind. The reflection forces itself upon us that we are just as ignorant of the mode of first origin of all the compounds of the inorganic elements as we are of that of living matter; and we may therefore be excused if we suspend all theory and conjecture until we shall be guided to more reliable hypotheses through the plain track of observation and experiment."

"But the practical applications of the increased knowledge of the origin of minute animal and vegetable organisms are very numerous. It is now proved beyond doubt that the origin of putrefaction and fermentation is dependent on the presence in the substances which are the seat of change in these processes, or in the surrounding air, of the germs of minute organisms of an animal or vegetable nature, and that the maintenance of the chemical changes in which these processes mainly consist is coincident with and casually (if not essentially) dependent upon the growth and multiplication of these organisms. Professor Lister had the merit of being the first to apply the germ theory of putrefaction to explain the formation of putrid matters

in the living body, and he has founded on this theory the now well-known antiseptic treatment of wounds, the importance of which it would be difficult to over-estimate. The success or failure of plans for the preservation of meat and other articles of food without question depends on the possibility of the complete exclusion of the germs which are the cause of putrefaction and fermentation; and their management must, therefore, be founded on the most accurate knowledge of these organisms, and the circumstances influencing the persistence of their vitality and the vigour of their growth. The theory of Biogenesis has also lately been the guide in the investigation of the causes of various forms of disease, both in the lower animals and in man, with the result of showing that in many of them the infective substance consists, in all probability, of germs of minute animal or vegetable organisms. There is very great probability, indeed, that all the zymotic diseases (by which we understand the various forms of fevers) have a similar origin. As has been well remarked by Baxter in an able paper on 'The Action of Disinfectants,' the analogies of action of contagia are similar to those of septic organisms, not to processes simply of oxidation or deoxidation. These organisms, studied in suitable fluids, multiply indefinitely when introduced in all but infinitesimal proportions. Thus they are, as near as we can perceive, the very essence of contagia."

The remainder of the President's address was occupied with an examination of the fundamental principles of embryology, tracing the gradual development of plants and animals from the germ or ovum. It was shown that the mode of this development is the same, varied only by increasing complexity of structure and subdivision of parts, as we advance from lower to higher organisms. The results to which the examination of the subject led the Professor were thus summed up in the conclusion of the address:—

"The formative or organising property resides in the living substance of every organised cell and in each of its component molecules, and is a necessary part of the physical and chemical constitution of the organising elements in the conditions of life; and it scarcely needs to be said that these conditions may be as varied as the countless numbers of the molecules which compose the smallest particles of their substance. But, setting aside all speculation of a merely pangenetic kind, it appears to me that no one could have engaged in the study of embryological development for any time without becoming convinced that the phenomena which have been ascertained as the first origin and formation of textures and organs in any individual animal are of so uniform a character as to indicate forcibly a law of connection and continuity between them; nor will his study of the phenomena of development in different animals have gone so far before he is equally strongly convinced of the similarity of plan in the development of the larger groups, and, to some extent, of the whole. I consider it impossible, therefore, for any one to be a faithful student of embryology, in the present state of science, without at the same time becoming an evolutionist. There may still be many difficulties, some inconsistencies, and much to learn, and there may remain beyond much which we shall never know; but I cannot conceive any doctrine professing to bring the phenomena of embryonic development within a general law which is not, like the theory of Darwin, consistent with their fundamental identity, their endless variability, their subjugation to varying external influences and conditions, and with the possibility of the transmission of the vital conditions and properties, with all their variations, from individual to individual, and, in the long lapse of ages, from race to race. I regard it, therefore, as no exaggerated representation of the present state of our knowledge to say that the development of the individual in the higher animals repeats in its more general character, and in many of its specific phenomena, the development of the race. If we admit the progressive nature of the changes of development, their similarity in different groups, and their common characters in all animals—nay, even in some respects in both plants and animals, we can scarcely refuse to recognise the possibility of continuous derivation in the history of their origin; and however far we may be, by reason of the imperfection of our knowledge, from realising the precise nature of the chain of connection by which the actual descent has taken place, still there can be little doubt remaining in the minds of any unprejudiced student of embryology that it is only by the employment of such an hypothesis as that of evolution that further investigation in these several departments will be promoted, so as to bring us to a fuller comprehension of the most general law which regulates the adaptation of structure to function in the universe."

The Address was listened to throughout with great interest and was received with loud cheering; and at its conclusion a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the learned Professor for his address, on the motion of the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe, seconded by Dr. Henry Ackland.

The different sections met on Thursday morning.

The drinking-fountain presented by the Queen to the village of Esher was opened by the Rector, the Rev. Samuel Warren, on Monday evening, in the presence of a large number of the residents of the parish.

An old woman named Jane Watson, a hawker, of Harefield, was taken to Hendon Union Workhouse on Tuesday, having been found by the Pinner police wandering about in an unsound state of mind. On being searched by the authorities of the union an old worsted bag was found in her possession containing £280 in sovereigns, and a Post Office Savings Bank book, showing deposits to the amount of £55 12s. 6d..

St. Patrick's new Roman Catholic church at Belfast, which is erected on the site of the old edifice in Donegal-street, was last Sunday consecrated by the Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland. Nearly all the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church of Ireland, and some from England, took part in the service, which was attended by a very large assemblage. The collection amounted to £2500. At Pontifical vespers in the afternoon a large sum was also realised.

On the railway carriage containing the Cape mails arriving at Bristol from Plymouth, last Wednesday morning, the Post-Office officials discovered at the bottom of the carriage a live Colorado beetle. The same mail carriage was used on Monday for the conveyance of the American mails, and it is supposed that the insect came from America in those mails, and dropped out in the carriage. It was at once forwarded to the Government. An order in Council on the subject of the Colorado beetle has been published in a supplement to the *London Gazette*.

An inquest was held last Monday, at Lavenden, near Bedford, on the body of a child named Arthur Carter, aged two years and nine months, who died of hydrophobia, having been bitten by a mad dog on July 7. A verdict in accordance with the evidence was returned.—On the same day a mad dog entered the St. John's Moulsham Church Schools, Chelmsford, and attacked the scholars, biting three boys and a girl. Surgical aid was promptly called in. After a long chase, the dog was caught and killed. It had been fighting with several other dogs, some of which were afterwards destroyed.



THE WAR IN ASIA: THE ARMY OF MUSTAPHA PASHA CROSSING A BRIDGE OF BULLOCK-WAGGONS.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR IN ASIA: WATCHING THE BOMBARDMENT OF KARS, FROM THE TCHAKMAK TABIA.
A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE GORILLA AT THE AQUARIUM.

The Royal Aquarium at Westminster has gained a valuable addition to its various objects of popular interest by the arrival of "Pongo," the only living specimen of the Gorilla, or Manlike Ape, that has yet been exhibited in Europe. We have repeatedly spoken of this curious animal, which was brought last year from Nubia to Berlin, while but half grown, and was there inspected and described by many scientific zoologists. Pongo is accompanied by his "cousin," a very lively chimpanzee, named Tschego, and by his faithful dog, which is called Flock; but he came to London in charge of Dr. Hermes, Director of the Berlin Aquarium, from which Pongo has been borrowed for the season, and with whom are Herr Rudolf Schöbel and Herr Fee-reck, forming a complete personal staff in attendance on the illustrious stranger. Our Engraving may be trusted as a good likeness of the Only Gorilla in the civilised world; but we can scarcely imagine what those Gorillas are like which M. Paul Duchailu and other travellers have seen in the African forests. Pongo is a gentle creature, though ugly in proportion to the queer resemblance between his bodily shape and features and those of mankind. He has as many clever and amusing tricks as any other educated monkey: drinking wine and water out of a glass, and then politely handing it to his cousin, is a performance that may not be approved by the professors of teetotalism, but that is far more of a human than of a bestial character. We are not prepared, however, to claim for Pongo, from the proofs of intelligence yet shown by him, a superior degree of mental capacity to that which the Quadrumania in general seem to attain under the tuition of man. He presents, in-



THE GORILLA "PONGO," AT THE ROYAL AQUARIUM, WESTMINSTER.

deed, a droll caricature of the manners of our race, and he well deserves a visit among the sights of London in these days. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their son Prince George, and their nephew Prince William of Prussia, went to see the Gorilla a fortnight ago.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF KARS.

One of the sketches by Mr. J. Bell, our Special Artist with the Turkish army in Asia, which is engraved for this week's publication, represents the scene he viewed on the 7th ult. from the Tchakmak Tabia, in company with several gentlemen, Captain Trotter, R.E., Captain M'Calmont, 7th Hussars, and Baron Schluga, of the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna, watching the Russian bombardment of Kars. Captain Trotter is standing, with a field-glass in his hand, listening to the Turkish officer, Colonel Hussein Bey, Commandant of Artillery, who is pointing out to him and explaining the Russian ways of attack. The other Turkish officer, seated on a chest, at the right-hand side of the Engraving, is Colonel Achmet Bey, Commandant of the Tchakmak Tabia. Our Artist represents himself lying on the ground, and "taking it easy." The following is an extract from his letter of the 9th ult., relating his arrival at Kars, on the evening before, in company with the two English officers above named, who are attached to Sir Arnold Kemball, British Military Commissioner, and with the correspondent of the Vienna newspaper:—

"We left Mouktar Pasha's camp, some fifteen miles off, in charge of a cavalry officer who had come out with despatches, and was returning. With the exception of a scare our servants received, at the sight of some Bashi-Bazouks suddenly ap-

pearing on the top of a hill, there was nothing very romantic about our journey. Ten miles off, we could see by the frequent bursting of shells about the Kara-Dagh, that the Russians were bombarding this place very heavily; and on nearer approach it seemed to increase, some shells falling in the town. It must have been a cheerless day for the Turks who were behind the parapets, for the rain was coming down in torrents. The Russian fire was heaviest in the mornings, commencing about five o'clock, and again in the afternoons. We appear to have arrived at the right time in the day for forming some idea of the zeal the Russians manifested in their fruitless efforts to knock the place to pieces. On the 7th the Russians commenced firing about half-past four in the morning, making it especially warm for the Kara-Dagh, the Kara-Patlak, and the Moukhlis Pasha Tabias, which directly faced their advanced batteries. Hussein Pasha, commander-in-chief of Kars, having sent Colonel Hussein Bey, commandant of the artillery, to show us round the various forts, we left for Tchih Tabia about ten o'clock, in company with that gallant officer, who has been the life and soul of the defence of Kars. In Tchih, Veli Pasha, Tchakmak, Tahmasp, and other Tabias facing west all was quiet, and from the Tchakmak Tabia we had an excellent view of the bombardment (see sketch) as it was then going on. Colonel Hussein Bey proved himself a most able and willing informant, his fluent English bearing ample testimony to the value of the seven years he spent at Woolwich. It was all very well in the Tchakmak, undisturbed by the near approach of those pretty-looking puffs of smoke which indicated the bursting of Russian shells at a safe distance. But it was quite another thing in Moukhlis Pasha Tabia, especially when, at the request of one of our party who was desirous of "seeing some fun," Colonel Hussein Bey directed the gunners to return the Russian fire, it being slack time with the Turks (twelve o'clock at noon). Our friends the Russians, some 5000 yards distant, lost no time in increasing the already unpleasant number of percussion shells they were sending in, spotting the interior of the battery pretty freely, so that we could not have moved half-a-dozen yards without coming on a big hole, or some piece of rock from which a thousand pieces had started with telling effect. I must confess my first experience of a Russian shell made me think a little more seriously of it. I saw the shell strike the rocky ground fifty yards off, and, being conscious that a piece about the size of my fist was whizzing along straight in my direction, instinctively I kissed my mother earth, and had the supreme satisfaction of hearing it bury itself with a solid thud in the parapet, the soldiers spreading out like a fan to make room for it."

Our Special Artist, from his local and personal sources of information, supplies the following Notes on the Siege of Kars:—

"The Russians first appeared in the neighbourhood of Kars on April 28. Between that and May 4 they succeeded in constructing a battery on the north side of Kars river. As its fire proved annoying, the Turks made a successful sortie on that day, not capturing the guns, but completely destroying the battery. The next batteries were constructed on the south side of the river, and first opened fire at 12,000 yards, which was subsequently reduced to 5000 yards, this being the nearest approach made by the invaders. As soon as the first 5000-yards battery was completed, the Turks pushed forward a counter-battery of three guns, with one mortar, which they placed midway between the forts and the Russian works. This battery had the honour to incur the particular dislike of the Russians, which was manifested in a desperate attempt to capture it; in point of fact, the counter-battery was once taken, but the Russians had only time to remove the breech-pieces of two of its guns before the Turks retook it. Although there cannot be said to have been a regular siege, in the sense of an investment, the city was isolated for nearly three weeks, during which time the Turks made fifteen sorties, on a larger or smaller scale. The bombardment proper lasted twenty-three days, ending on July 7. During these twenty-three days the Turks fired at the Russians 17,458 projectiles, ranging from 13-in. mortar bombs and 15-centimetre rifle shells to the projectiles of the 6-centimetre and 9-centimetre field-guns. The Russians are estimated, by a comparison of returns kept at the seven different forts, to have hurled against the city and its defences 40,000 shells and bombs. The result, as regards the forts and works, was almost *nil*; and the total butcher's bill of the Turks, sorties included, was 120 killed and 280 wounded. The Turks had 350 pieces of position mounted in Kars, with eighty in their field-batteries. They had 102 rifled guns. Of their whole artillery in position, from first to last, some eighty guns were brought to bear on the enemy—not, of course, simultaneously. Besides these, three field batteries were used in the sorties. The Russians had twenty-three siege guns in position, the largest being Krupps of 16½ centimetres calibre, or as nearly as possible 6½ in.; and they had ten batteries of field guns, eight in a battery, throwing shot of six and nine pounds.

"There is some dissatisfaction expressed by the Turkish officers at the inertness of General of Division Hussein Hami Pasha, who is alleged to have neglected the instructions given to him by Field Marshal Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha. But all are agreed that the life and soul of the defence was Hussein Bey, commanding the artillery with the rank of Colonel, who is likely to be immediately made a General and Pasha in recognition of his distinguished services. The greater part of the works were laid out, and the whole of the guns were mounted, under the direction of this most capable officer, of whom Woolwich has every reason to be proud, since he spent the seven years from 1846 to 1852 at our great artillery centre, which he remembers with affection, and his connection with which he regards with pride.

"Many shells exploded in the town, but comparatively few of the inhabitants ceased their business or were injured in consequence. One unfortunate exception was the destruction of a young mother with two infant children, who were innocently playing about her lap as she sat on her doorstep. Many fragments of shells lie about the steep, rugged, and dirty streets, but they appear to have been brought there by hand, as traces of destructive explosion. Some of the townspeople who endeavoured to take the leaden casing off unexploded Russian shells suffered in consequence.

"Nearly 60 per cent of the wounds received by Turkish soldiers in the batteries have been from pieces of rock started by the bursting of a shell; and a piece of rock does make the most frightful and jagged wound it is possible to conceive. Go where you will about Kars, even in the streets, you or your horse will every now and then stumble over some of those rocks which give the place a very hard, uninviting look from the outside. These were a source of greater danger to the men in the batteries than the enemy's shells ever were.

"The morning of the 8th opened without a shot from the Russian batteries, and it was only after sending a few shells from the Kara-Dagh that we received a sullen reply or two. Throughout the day the same state of inactivity was shown on both sides—the Turks reserving and limiting their fire on principle. About midday the enemy could be plainly seen breaking up his camp in the distance, and preparing to move. In the night he took all his guns out of his batteries, sending

some of the largest on to Gumri. His camp is now about two miles behind his old position, and our outposts have occupied the ground covered by his old batteries.

"The Russians expended considerable engineering skill and care in the construction of their batteries, making solid earthen traverses in each, and bringing up large pieces of timber for their powder magazines, which were circular in form, and had a dome-like covering of from 8 ft. to 10 ft. of solid earth. Notwithstanding this, several of their magazines were sprung by the Turkish shells."

Another of our Special Artists, Mr. Irving Montague, has also reached Kars with the army of Moukhtar Pasha; and we have received from him a number of sketches relating to the relief of that city on the 8th ult. One of them, which appears in a separate page, shows the Turkish artillery, under Mustapha Pasha, crossing the river of Kars, called the Kars-tchai. This was effected, as will be seen, by means of a bridge formed of a number of bullock-waggons placed in a line across the bed of the stream, which is not very deep. Mr. Bell's sketches of Moukhtar Pasha and his officers holding a council of war at Kirkbunar, fifteen miles from Kars, and reconnoitring the enemy's positions before that city, with several other incidents of the campaign in Armenia, belong to the same chapter in the history of the present war.

AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN THE WAR.

A deputation of members of the National Aid Society waited upon the council of the society last Tuesday, at 3, Craven-street, Strand, when a memorial was read on the subject of an equal distribution of relief to the sick and wounded on both sides in the present war. The chairman, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, said that a formal reply would be made to the deputation, and stated that it had been decided, on the motion of Lord Shaftesbury and Sir Harry Verney, to offer relief to the Montenegrins, and that an officer would be at once dispatched to Montenegro for the purpose of obtaining information.

Colonel Loyd-Lindsay is in receipt of reports from the agents of this society showing that they are actively employed on the battle-fields, both of Europe and Asia, relieving the sick and wounded. The following telegram has been received from Mr. J. S. Young, at Pera, dated Aug. 7:—"I reached Constantinople, and landed wounded from Soukhoun Kaleh. Leslie and Meyrick working day and night, attending hundreds of wounded. Our ambulance the only one at the front, but able to attend to only one-eighth of the wounded, which numbered 1000 in the battle of July 31 alone, and more coming in daily. I leave for that side at once. Send out more qualified surgeons. Crookshank reports he attended 300 wounded at Rasgrad railway station. Supplied comforts. Ambulance-wagon did good service."

An appeal has been made in the *Daily Telegraph* by Baroness Burdett-Coutts, on behalf of the Turkish Compassionate Fund for women and children. Towards this fund her Ladyship has subscribed £1000; Sir Moses Montefiore, £100; Mrs. Brown, of Stratton-street, £50; and Lord Dorchester, £10. Several other sums have been received. The Baroness proposes to transmit these amounts, through Messrs. Coutts and Co., to the British Ambassador at Constantinople. The Ottoman Ambassador called upon Baroness Burdett-Coutts last Wednesday to express his thanks for her generous action in originating the Turkish Compassionate Fund, and his sense of the sympathy thus shown by her Ladyship and by the subscribers to the fund towards the victims of the war and the Turkish nation. Lady Burdett-Coutts writes:—"I am informed of many more kind contributions, and the fund is taking excellent shape." Messrs. Coutts and Co., have subscribed £500; Colonel Beresford, M.P., £20; Mr. J. Buckle, £50, and numerous others have sent smaller amounts.

The London Committee of Deputies of the British Jews and the Anglo-Jewish Association have decided to send immediate relief to the numerous distressed Hebrew families at the seat of war, and contributions will be forwarded to the committee which has been formed at Adrianople, under the supervision of the British Vice-Consul, Mr. Blunt.

Organised efforts are being made to assist the fugitives at Adrianople, and the Imperial Ottoman Bank is now receiving and forwarding to the committee at Adrianople all sums entrusted to it for that purpose. Amongst other subscriptions already forwarded is one of £500 from the Baron de Rothschild, to be applied, in accordance with his special request, to the relief of the distressed irrespective of their creed.

The Saddlers' Company have given ten guineas to the Stafford House Committee for the Relief of Suffering among Turkish Soldiers.

WORK AND WAGES.

A meeting of delegates representing the cotton operatives' societies of Lancashire and the adjoining counties has "pledged itself to resist by all the means at its disposal" the proposal to reduce by 5 per cent the wages paid at Bolton. The masters' notices will expire at the end of the month.

It has been resolved at a meeting of men lately employed at the Ebbw Vale Ironworks to accept a reduction in their wages varying from 5 to 15 per cent.

A large gathering of the South Yorkshire miners took place at Barnsley on Monday, when resolutions were adopted in favour of household suffrage and trades unions, and regretting the recent recommendations of the Select Committee on the law of compensation for injury to workmen.

A meeting of coalmasters was held at Dudley on Tuesday to determine what action should be taken upon the expiration of the Birmingham agreement next month. It was resolved that all future discussion relative to colliers' wages must be upon the basis of lengthening the hours of labour and abolishing all perquisites, such as coal and beer, which are now allowed. The coalmasters informed the miners' delegates of these resolutions, and gave a fortnight's notice from Saturday next to terminate all existing contracts. The meeting was adjourned till Friday week to enable the miners to come to a decision.

In accordance with the resolution adopted at a recent meeting of ironmasters at Glasgow, upwards of thirty furnaces have been put out of blast in the west of Scotland.

The master builders of Manchester have resolved to bring over from America a large number of joiners to replace those on strike.

Mr. Arthur Frederick Vulleamy, solicitor, Ipswich, was on Tuesday elected Coroner for Suffolk, in the room of Mr. Walter Buller, deceased.

The *Dundee Advertiser* states that it is intended to propose Mr. William Spottiswoode, LL.D., F.R.S., in succession to Dr. Thompson, as president of the British Association at its meeting next year in Dublin. Mr. Spottiswoode is a member of the firm of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, Queen's printers, and has frequently contributed papers to the British Association, the Royal Society, and other learned bodies.

LAW AND POLICE.

There were no charges or summonses to be heard on Monday in the justice-room of the Mansion House, and the presiding magistrate, Mr. Alderman Finnis, was presented with a pair of white gloves. Mr. Finnis said he was very glad to hear the announcement, indicating as it did a growing respect for the Sunday, and contrasting favourably with the time when he had the honour to fill the office of Lord Mayor. He also bore testimony, from his personal knowledge of the country round Wanstead, in which he resided, to the vastly improved behaviour there of the working classes, who resorted thither in immense numbers every Sunday for fresh air and recreation.

Dr. Baxter Langley, chairman of the Artisans' Dwellings Company, Mr. Swindlehurst, secretary, and Mr. Saffery, estate agent, appeared again at Bow-street on Wednesday to answer the charge of fraud preferred against them in connection with the affairs of the company. Evidence having been given by Mr. Walton, Mr. Hoskins, and Mr. Ruffell, formerly directors of the company, and other witnesses, the defendants were committed for trial, bail being accepted.

At the Central Criminal Court, yesterday week, Joseph Hawthorn, who on the previous day pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with writing and publishing several scandalous and defamatory libels on Lady Ball, knowing them to be false, was called up to receive sentence of twelve months' imprisonment.—The late disorderly proceedings at St. James's Church, Hatcham, came before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, in the form of charges against a young man named John Elliott of having broken into the church and damaged a confessional box. In the hearing of the case the verger, who said he remembered Mr. Tooth breaking into the church and insisting upon holding a service, stated that the box was dilapidated before the time in question, and that he did not see any difference in it after that time. The jury here interposed, stating that they were agreed to return a verdict of "Not guilty." The counsel for the prosecution offered further evidence, after which the learned Commissioner suggested to the churchwarden in whose name the prosecution was carried on that he should withdraw from the case. This suggestion was agreed to, and a verdict of "Not guilty" was returned.—On Saturday the jury who had to decide in the case of Samuel G. Packer, lace manufacturer, charged with fraud, could not agree, and were discharged without giving a verdict. Emily Haines, who pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy, was sentenced to one day's imprisonment, so that she was virtually thereupon set at liberty. Two men were found guilty of savage personal violence, one being sentenced to twelve and the other to eighteen months' hard labour. Frank Wenham, who pleaded guilty to an indictment for fraud, was sent to prison for ten months.—On Monday John Kitchen and Henry Eldon were sentenced to six months' imprisonment for stealing a £100 bank-note from John Thompson, with whom they had been drinking at various public-houses; and William Bowling was committed to hard labour for eighteen months for feloniously receiving stolen property.

The Irish Court of Queen's Bench has decided, in the case of Catherine Smith, an infant, that a mother, after the death of her husband, is legally entitled to the custody of her daughter under the age of sixteen, and that the daughter had no right to dissent from the mother's wishes, or to place herself in any other custody.

Joseph Quinn, the young man who sent two threatening letters to Mr. Justice Hawkins, was tried last week at the Liverpool Sessions. The jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy on account of his youth. The Recorder sentenced him to eight months' imprisonment.

The Grimsby magistrates have committed a number of persons for trial at Lincoln Assizes on charges connected with the late election rioting in that town.

At South Molton, North Devon, on Monday, an old man, named Harper, known as the "white witch," was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for having used "certain subtle craft, means, or device" by practising as a wizard. He visited a woman who was ill, and affected to treat her by means of "magic rods," having the names of planets on them. He charged twenty-five shillings for his services. Several witnesses for the defence stated that the defendant's "magic rods" had cured them when other means had failed. Notice of appeal was given.

A youth named Henry Gray was on Tuesday sentenced by the Saffron Walden justices to a term of imprisonment and to a flogging for having placed a large piece of iron attached to a rope upon the metals of the Great Eastern Railway line, in front of an approaching train, near Stansted Mountfitchet station. A porter saw the obstruction, and removed it before the train passed.

Harry Leigh, a Macclesfield weaver, was hanged on Monday morning, at Chester Castle, for the murder of Alice Ann Hatton, eight years of age, whom he had robbed.—Caleb Smith, thirty-eight years of age, who was convicted at the late Surrey Assizes of the wilful murder of Eliza Osborn, was hanged on Tuesday morning within the walls of Horsemonger-lane Gaol.—The sentence of death upon Sophia Ann Todd, who was convicted at the Liverpool Assizes for child murder, and was respited on Saturday, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

The Royal Archæological Institute has been holding its annual meeting at Hereford, as was announced in this Paper last week. On the 9th inst. Lord Talbot de Malahide, president of the institute, took the chair at a meeting of the members in the Free Library. It was stated that the institute is in a good position, financially and numerically. The invitation from the Town Council of Northampton to meet in that town next year was accepted. The late secretary, Mr. Burt, having died and left his family ill-provided for, the members of the institute subscribe £350 for them. In the afternoon Mr. Bloxham, of London, lectured on *The Sculptor's Art in the cathedral, and afterwards the members went on an excursion to Sutton Walls and Marden church*. The excursion on the 10th was a long one by road, and occupied until the evening. The weather had improved, and the country through which the excursionists passed is among the most lovely in Herefordshire. Passing through Haywood Forest, the party first alighted at Kilpeck Castle and church, where Mr. G. T. Clarke pointed out the special attractions of the former, and also, further on in the day, Ewyas Harold Castle. The churches of the Ewyas Harold and Abbeystead were also visited, and a halt was made at Whitfield, the seat of the Rev. G. Clive, who hospitably entertained the party. The return was made by way of Madeley and Clechonger. The antiquities section met in the evening, when a paper on Roman Herefordshire was read by Mr. Thompson Walkin. On the 11th there was a delighted excursion to Flansford Priory, Goodrich Castle, and Ross, which, besides the archæological attractions of the locality, gave the visitors an opportunity of enjoying the scenic beauties of the most lovely part of the

NEW MUSIC.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM OF HIRE.

PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS of every description by all the most celebrated makers from Two Guinea a Quarter.

CHAPPELL'S ENGLISH 20-GUINEA or SCHOOL-ROOM PIANOFORTE, with Check Action, in Canadian Walnut or Mahogany. This instrument combines good quality of tone and excellence of workmanship. Has a lovely touch, and is capable of enduring hard practice without going out of order. Owing to its size, it is admirably adapted for the parlour or any room where space is an object. In Solid Oak or White Ash, 22 gs.; Rosewood or Walnut Case, 27 gs.

NEW POLKA BY CH. D'ALBERT.

THE FANFARE POLKA. By CHARLES D'ALBERT. Illustrated. 1s. 6d. net; Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s.

CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHARLES D'ALBERT'S NEW DANCE MUSIC.

SWEETHEARTS. Waltz on Arthur Sullivan's popular Song. "One of the best waltzes ever written by the Net. above favourite Composer." 2 0
TRIAL BY JURY LANCERS, on Airs from Sullivan's Popular Works. 2 0
TRIAL BY JURY QUADRILLE 2 0
TRIAL BY JURY WALTZ 2 0
TRIAL BY JURY POLKA 1 6
THE GAY GALOP 2 0
FLEUR DE THE QUADRILLE 2 0
FASCINATION VALSE a Trois Temps 2 0
SULTAN'S POLKA (New Edition) 1 6

The above, arranged for Full Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s. each. N.B. A Complete List of M. D'Albert's Popular Dance Music will be sent on application to.

CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S LIST of NEW SONGS.

THOU' PASSING HENCE 2s. net.
MY BROTHER (sung by) ARTHUR SULLIVAN 2s. net.
IF (sung by R. McGuckin) 2s. net.
THE CAPTIVE SKYLARK 2s. net.
THE SKYLARK FRENCH 2s. net.
BOOKS AND FLOWERS 2s. net.
OH! FOR THY WINGS 2s. net.
THE EVERLASTING SHORE 2s. net.
SWEETHEARTS 2s. net.
CHADLE SONG 2s. net.
THE LAST LETTER 2s. net.
FOR EVERMORE 2s. net.
WHEN THOU ART NIGH 2s. net.
I'LL SING THE SONGS OF 2s. net.
ARABY 2s. net.
THE FATE OF A ROSE 2s. net.
MY LOVER ACROSS THE 2s. net.
BLUE SEA 2s. net.
THE MEN OF WALES 2s. net.
THE DAY MY LOVE WENT 2s. net.
MAYING 2s. net.
NOT FAR AWAY 2s. net.
TIME AND THE STREAM 1s. 6d. net.

CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

TRIAL BY JURY. Dramatic Cantata.

Written by W. S. Gilbert. Composed by ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Now being performed with immense success at the Strand Theatre, complete for Voice and Piano-forte. 2s. 6d. net.
TRIAL BY JURY. Piano-forte Solo. 2s. 6d. net.
THE JUDGE'S SONG. 2s. net.
THE LOVE-SICK BOY. Defendant's Song. 1s. 6d. net.
KUKE'S FANTASIA. 2s. net.
SMALLWOOD'S FANTASIA (easy). 1s. 6d. net.

CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

L'ORGANISTE PRATIQUE.

240 Easy Pieces for Organ or Harmonium, by J. LEYBACH, in 2 vols., price 1s. each net; or in eight parts, each 2s. net. The above will supply a want long felt by amateur performers on the organ or harmonium, as all the pieces are very pretty without being difficult.

CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

ASHDOWN and PARRY'S CATALOGUES

of MUSIC.
PART 1. PIANO, ORGAN, HARMONIUM.
PART 2. VOCAL.
PART 3. HARP, CONCERTINA.
PART 4. VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO, ORCHESTRA, &c.
PART 5. FLUTE, CORNET, CLARINET, &c.
 Sent post-free to any part of the world.
 ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square, London.

SYDNEY SMITH'S FLYING DUTCHMAN.

A most successful and effective piece on the melodies in Wagner's Grand Opera. Price 4s.
 London: ASHDOWN and PARRY.

SIR WILLIAM STERNDALÉ BENNETT'S

BARCAROLLE (from the Fourth Concerto).—This beautiful Composition is now published in the following forms:—
 Piano Solo 4s.
 Piano Duet 4s.
 Organ, arranged by Dr. Stegall 4s.

London: ASHDOWN and PARRY.

GAVOTTE, in E Minor. By SILAS.

Played by Madame Essipoff at her Concerts in England and America with immense success. A new edition of this celebrated Gavotte is now ready. Price 3s.
 ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

OLIVIA. New Waltz. By CHARLES

COOTE, Jun. "Played by Coote and Tinney's band at the State Ball at Buckingham Palace, June 22. Piano Solo, 4s.; Duet, 5s.—London: ASHDOWN and PARRY.

THE EDUCATIONAL CATALOGUE OF

THEORETICAL, ELEMENTARY, AND STANDARD MUSICAL WORKS. 79 pages 8vo, gratis and post-free. Such a Catalogue no other house in Europe can offer.
 London: Published only by ASHDOWN and Co., New Burlington-street. Publishers to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

MUSICAL PRESENTS.—High-Class

Music for Amateurs, Students, and Others.—To be had gratis and postage-free, a LIST of 400 CLASSICAL WORKS, bound, at greatly reduced prices.
GRATIS AND POSTAGE FREE—LATEST LIST of MUSICAL NOVELTIES (Vocal and Piano-forte) just issued by Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street.

TO ORGANISTS.—Third Edition.

HOPKINS and Dr. RIMBAULT's great WORK on the HISTORY AND CONSTRUCTION of the ORGAN. New Edition, with many additions. 89 pp. Price 21 11s. 6d., postage-free. "The book stands alone of its kind, and cannot fail to meet with increasing demand."—Vide Illustrated London News. "Altogether one of the most generally interesting of technical works we could name."—Vide the Graphic.
 London: Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street.

GEORGE FREDERICK WEST'S

QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE THEORY OF MUSIC (Eighteenth Edition in two covers, 1s. 6d., cloth; 1s. 6d., paper). "Mr. West's 'Questions Relating to the Theory of Music' was originally compiled by the talented author for the use of his own pupils chiefly; but so greatly did the public appreciate the work that it quickly ran through several editions, and is now regarded as a standard book."—By the Author.
 London: Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street.

CHARLES HALLE'S PRACTICAL

PIANOFORTE SCHOOL. Section I.—No. 1. Piano-forte Tutor. FOSBETH BROTHERS, London and Manchester.

CHARLES HALLE'S NEW EDITION of

POPULAR WORKS. For List of Pieces already published Catalogues will be forwarded, post-free, on application to FOSBETH BROTHERS, 272A, Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London; and Cross-street, South King-street, Manchester.

POPULAR AND UNRIVALLED SONGS.

THE WATCHMAN. By JOSEPH P. KNIGHT.
 When night is darkest, dawn is nearest. E. Land. The Scout. By Campbells. "Only to know. Plumpton. Tagged and Funn. Rimbault. [Peppa. Joseph P. Knight. Post-free, 2s. each.—W. MORLEY, Jun., 70, Upper-street, N.

RALPH THE RANGER. The New Song.

W. MORLEY, Jun., begs to announce that he has secured the manuscript of the above beautiful Song. Copies of which will be ready for issue shortly.

NEW MUSIC.

BOOSEY and CO.'S NEW LIST.

ONLY ADDRESS, 235, REGENT-STREET.

MUSIC FOR THE SEASIDE.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET. New Numbers. Price 1s. each; post-free, 1s. 1d.
 Arthur Sullivan's Ten Songs. Raff's Piano Album.
 Santley's Ten New Songs. Rubinstein's Piano Album.
 Virginia Gabriel's Ten Songs. Brahms's Piano Album.
 A. S. Gatty's Twelve Ballads. Lamotte's Waltz Album.
 Longfellow & Balfe's Ten Songs. Waldteufel's Waltz Album.
 Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street, London.

Price One Shilling each.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS.

Dr. CALLEOTT'S GRAMMAR OF MUSIC.
 W. T. BEST'S FIRST ORGAN BOOK.
 J. W. ELLIOT'S NEW HARMONIUM TUTOR.
 HENNING'S FIRST BOOK FOR THE VIOLIN, including One Hundred and Sixty-two Progressive Exercises.
 CASEY'S VIOLIN TUTOR.
 BRINLEY RICHARDS' FIRST LESSONS FOR THE PIANO-FORTE.

GEORGE MOUNT'S POPULAR PIANOFORTE TUTOR.
 PALEY'S BALLAD TUTOR.
 VACCAR'S SINGING METHOD, without Solfege.
 HATTON'S SINGING TUTOR FOR LADIES' VOICES.
 HATTON'S SINGING TUTOR FOR MEN'S VOICES.
 KAPPEY'S CLARINET TUTOR.
 EDWARD HOWELL'S FIRST BOOK FOR THE VIOLONCELLO.

R. S. PRATTEN'S FLUTE TUTOR.
 STANTON JONES'S CORNET TUTOR.
 CASEY'S CONCERTINA TUTOR.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street, W.

NANCY LEE WALTZ. By LOFFLER.

An entirely New Set. On Stephen Adam's celebrated song. Price, for Piano-forte Solo or Duet, 2s. net; or small Orchestra, 1s.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

TRUE HEARTS. New Song, by the

Composer of "Nancy Lee." This day. Sung by Miss Ellen D'Alton.—Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

LA SERENADE. New Waltz. By

METZLER. A most attractive and popular waltz. Solo or Duet. Post-free, 24 stamps.

METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

LA VAGUE. New Waltz.

By METZLER. Solo or Duet. Post-free, 24 stamps.

METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

W. SMALLWOOD'S NEW PIECES for

PIANOFORTE. Illustrated Talepages. CRYSTAL DIVIDUOS. AVELETTE. Gondola Song. FAIRY DREAMS.

Post-free, 18 stamps each.

METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

EDITH'S SONG. From Tennyson's

"Harold." Set to Music by ODOARDO BARRI. Post-free, 24 stamps.

METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

A WINTER'S TALE. From Tennyson's

"Harold." "Two young lovers in wintry weather." Set to Music by ODOARDO BARRI. Post-free, 24 stamps.

METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

WAR SONGS OF THE EAST. By

H. B. FARNE. In handsome case, post-free, 13 stamps.

METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

MASON and HAMLIN'S ORGANS.

Now ready. New Illustrated Book. Post-free.

METZLER and Co., Sole Agents, Great Marlborough-street, W.

BOOSEY & CO.'S PIANOFORTE ROOMS,

Sole Address, 235, REGENT-STREET, GRAND and UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES, by all the great makers, both English and Foreign, for SALE or HIRE, subject to the largest discount obtainable in London.

Pianettes, from £20. Short Grand, from £40.

BOOSEY and CO.'S BRASS

INSTRUMENTS for AMATEURS. THE DISTIN CORNET, from £3 10s.

THE DISTIN CELEBRATED LIGHT VALVE CORNETS, 7s. and 9s., are the best cornets manufactured.

THE DISTIN MINIATURE CORNET-A-PISTONS, 9s.

THE DISTIN BALLAD HORN, in C, 9s.

THE DISTIN DRAG and POST HORNS and BAND INSTRUMENTS, at prices.

THE DISTIN MONTHLY BRASS BAND JOURNAL, 10s. 6d. per annum.

The above instruments were exhibited by Boosey and Co. at the Philadelphia Exhibition, and were awarded a Prize Medal "for power and good quality of tone, fine workmanship."

Estimates for Bands of all Sizes, also Illustrations and Prices, to be had of the Sole Manufacturers,

BOOSEY and CO., 235, Regent-street, London.

CRAMER'S GRAND PIANOFORTES,

75 gs., 85 gs., 95 gs., and 105 gs. Regent-street and Moorgate-street.

CRAMER'S PIANETTES,

from 25 gs. to 50 gs. Regent-street and Moorgate-street.

CRAMER'S INDIAN PIANOFORTES,

45 gs. to 75 gs. Regent-street and Moorgate-street.

CRAMER'S THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM of

HIRE, applicable to all large instruments.—Pianofortes, Harps, Organs for Church or Chamber, &c. Regent-street and Moorgate-street.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE or for SALE,

from 25 gs. upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, No. 33, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square, W. Manufacturing, No. 45, Horseferry-road, Westminster.

NOTICE.—Manufacture of SPOONS and

FORKS.—Messrs. ELKINGTON and CO. beg to announce that, having succeeded in carrying out several important improvements in the above manufacture, they are now enabled to offer their guaranteed qualities at such prices as, while fully maintaining their high quality, place them within the reach of all classes. Revised Illustrated Price-Lists can be had on application.

Address—ELKINGTON and CO. LONDON—22, Regent-street, W.

LIVERPOOL—25, Church-street.

MANCHESTER—St. Ann's-square; or to the Manufacturing, NEWALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

M A P P I N and W E B B,

MANUFACTURERS, Mansion House-buildings, City, London. The Highest Quality at Lowest Prices.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S SPOONS and

FORKS. Electro-Silver Plate on Nickel. Fiddle or Plain. Bet. Qual.

12 Tablespoons or Forks, per doz. £1 10 0 £2 0 0

12 Dessert-Spoons 1 4 0 1 12 0

12 Teaspoons 0 12 0 0 14 0

Salt, Mustard, or Egg Spoons 0 5 0 0 8 0

1 Pair Sugar Tongs 0 2 6 0 3 6

M A P P I N and W E B B,

MANUFACTURERS, 76, 77, and 78, Oxford-street, West-End, London. The Highest Quality at Lowest Prices.

DINNER, DESSERT, BREAKFAST, TEA,

and TOILET SERVICES. CUT TABLE GLASS of EVERY DESCRIPTION. The Stock consists of the newest and best patterns, selected with much care, and is conveniently arranged for parties furnishing to choose from.

First-class quality—superior taste—low prices. Catalogue on application.

ALFRED B. PEARCE, 31, Ludgate-hill, E.C. (Established 1760).

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.

OETZMANN & CO.,
HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.

OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampstead-road, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Drummond-street; Bedding Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishings, Ironmongery, China, Glass, Paper-Hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout.

THE IMMENSE RANGE of PREMISES

formerly the EAGLE BREWERY having been REBUILT and added to their SHOWROOMS, it is now one of the largest Furnishing Establishments in the world. Comparison of price and quality respectfully solicited before finally deciding elsewhere. OETZMANN and CO. are enabled to offer special advantages to Country Customers in delivery of Goods by their own large PANTHOON VANS, and siting in position by competent persons. Descriptive Catalogue, the best Furnishing Guide extant, post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, post-free.

OETZMANN & CO.,
HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

MAPLE and CO.

FURNITURE.

TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNITURE.

New ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing the Price of Every Article required, post-free.

MAPLE and CO., 145, Tottenham-court-road, London.

BED-ROOM FURNITURE.

100 Suites of various designs in stock, from 61gs. to 250 gs.

MAPLE and CO., 146, Tottenham-court-road, London.

CARPETS.

British and Foreign, of every description. 500 Pieces best Brussels, old patterns, 3s. 9d. per yard.

MAPLE and CO., 147, Tottenham-court-road, London.

CRETONNE CHINTZ.

Just received from Mithouse a Manufacturer's Stock of about 1000 Pieces, at prices varying from 10d. per yard. These goods are about half the price they were.

MAPLE and CO., 148, Tottenham-court-road, London.

SILK DAMASKS.

The largest and most varied assortment at old prices. Satins, Silks, Cotelines; Silk Reps of all Colours, in Stock.

MAPLE and CO., 149, Tottenham-court-road, London.

MAPLE and CO.

TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

SCINDE and PERSIAN RUGS and

CARPETS.

HALLING, PEARCE, and STONE have much pleasure in again announcing their purchase at the last India Sales of several bales of SCINDE RUGS, which enables them to continue the sale of these durable and useful articles at the unusual price of 13s. 9d. each.

H. F. and S., at the same sales, purchased a large number of the most useful size in PERSIAN CARPETS, of beautiful quality, which admits of their selling these much admired goods at unusually low prices.

WATERLOO HOUSE, PALL-MALL EAST; and COCKSPUR-STREET, S.W.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION. A pure old spirit, mild, mellow, delicious, and most wholesome. Dr. HASSALL says:—"The samples were soft and mellow to the taste, aromatic and ethereal to the smell. The whisky is pure, well matured, and of very excellent quality."

ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS.—Crystal

Springs. Soda, Potass, Seltzer, Lemonade, Lithia; and, for Gout, Lithia and Potass. Corks branded "R. ELLIS and SON, RUTHIN;" and every Label bears their Trade Mark. Sold everywhere, and whole-sale of R. ELLIS and SON, Ruthin, North Wales. LONDON AGENTS: W. WEST and SONS, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.

COCKS'S READING SAUCE

is the best and most economical Sauce ever manufactured FOR FISH, ENRICHING SOUPS, GRAVIES, &c. It only requires a trial to convince the purchaser of its excellence.

CAUTION.—The genuine is protected by Trade Mark—viz., CHARLES COCKS'S Signature on a white ground across the Reading Arms.

In consequence of Spurious Imitations of

LEA and PERRINS'S SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted a NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, "LEA and PERRINS," which signature is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine. Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail, by Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF

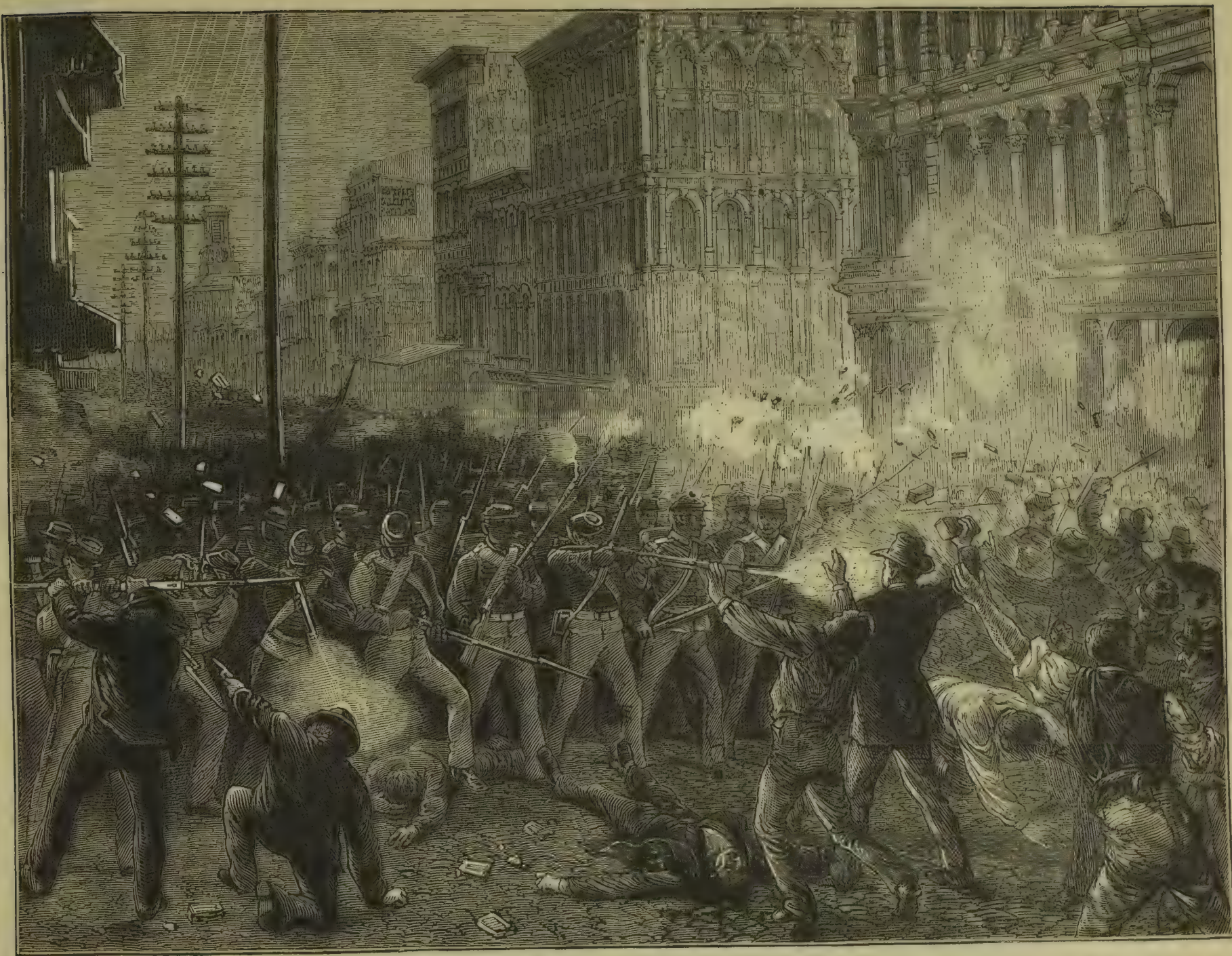
MEAT.—Finest Meat-flavouring Stock for Soups, Made

Dishes, and Sauces. Caution.—Genuine ONLY with

facsimile of Baron Liebig's Signature across Label.

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

THE RAILWAY RIOTS IN AMERICA.



THE SIXTH MARYLAND REGIMENT FIGHTING ITS WAY THROUGH BALTIMORE.



BURNING OF THE ROUND-HOUSE AT PITTSBURG.

THE RAILWAY RIOTS IN AMERICA.

The late riots and bloody conflicts, with great destruction of property and some loss of life, which continued during more than a week in several important cities of the United States, were occasioned by a strike of the men employed in the traffic working of the principal railways. This began with the stokers and brakemen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, on the 16th ult., when forty men at Baltimore left the trains and refused to work because of a reduction of ten per cent in the rate of wages. Other men were engaged to supply their place, but the men on strike would not permit them to work. They forcibly prevented the running of the trains at Baltimore. This example was followed, in the evening of the same day, by a hundred men at Martinsburg, in West Virginia. They remained in possession of the line and standing trains. A company of militia was brought up, but did not act against them. This success caused the movement to spread to Wheeling and the Parkersburg branch. Governor Matthews then applied for assistance to the President at Washington. President Hayes responded by issuing a proclamation ordering the rioters to disperse, and sending 250 regular troops, under General French, to Martinsburg and other points of disturbance. This force reached Martinsburg early on the morning of the 19th, armed with Springfield rifles and three Gatling guns. They found 1500 freight cars and seventy-three locomotives blocked on the side tracks in and about the town. Under the protection of the regular troops two freight trains were sent out from Martinsburg that day without bloodshed, one going east and the other west. Both went through in safety. But the strike had already become general, extending to New York and Columbus in the State of Ohio, and to the Pennsylvania Road at Pittsburgh. The plan was that the stokers and brakemen should strike; the drivers and conductors were to remain quiet, and to pretend to be willing to run the trains if stokers and brakemen could be obtained. The passenger and mail trains were not to be interfered with; only the goods and cattle trains were to be stopped. The strikers were successful in stopping all the goods and cattle trains, and they made it clear that they would kill everyone who attempted to take their places.

The civil authorities at Baltimore were quite unable to do anything with the strikers, and the Governor, on Friday, the 20th ult., ordered the 5th and 6th Regiments of the National Guard of Maryland, composed of citizens of Baltimore, to be assembled. The rowdies and roughs of the city gathered in front of the armouries, where the troops were assembling. The armoury of the 6th Regiment is at the corner of Front and Fayette Streets, in a neighbourhood which is inhabited by the poorer classes. These streets leading to the armoury were crowded with struggling, shouting, and cursing people. The sight of a man in uniform endeavouring to get into the building provoked an outbreak. He was seized and thrown over a bridge into Jones's Falls, a stream which runs through that section of the city. Other men were thrown over the heads of the crowd, and were glad to escape with slight injuries. Someone presently threw a brick at the soldier on guard at the door of the armoury. This was a signal for a shower of missiles, which destroyed the windows and doors of the building and injured some of the men. When the arrangements at the armoury were concluded, Colonel Peters decided to march his command to Camden station, where they had been ordered to report by General Herbert. The troops were supplied with twenty rounds of cartridges each man, and armed with breech-loading Springfield rifles. They numbered about 150 men, and marched out with loaded pieces. The exit was by a door which only admitted of their passing out by twos. As they reached this door the order was given, "Stoop down, boys!" This had hardly been uttered, when the troops were greeted with a renewed shower of missiles, interspersed with shots from revolvers and other small arms. At first the citizen soldiery wavered, but, promptly responding to the commands of their officers, they marched solidly out into the street, pressing the infuriated mob before them. As they filed in a westerly direction across the bridge over Jones's Falls, the crowd pressed upon them and continued to assail them. The sight of one of their number stricken down with a paving-stone caused some of the regiment to fire into the crowd. The first volley consisted of a few straggling shots, but had the effect of causing the crowd to fall back towards Gay-street. At the corner of Gay and Front streets shots were again exchanged. When the troops turned into Baltimore-street, one block south of Front-street, the firing increased. At the corner of Halliday-street and Baltimore and in the blocks in Baltimore, between Halliday and Calvert streets, where all the newspaper offices are situated, the volleys were continuous, and the streets began to flow with blood. Stores were hastily closed and frightened citizens speedily betook themselves to shelter. The regiment proceeded to Howard-street, through which it enfiladed to Camden station. It left behind it nine men killed, some of whom had nothing whatever to do with the riot, and seventeen wounded. On its own side, it had twenty-four men wounded, but none killed. The other regiment soon afterwards arrived.

The riots at Pittsburgh, on the next two days, the 21st and 22nd, were far worse than at Baltimore. The conflict began in the afternoon of the 21st, when Sheriff Fife, at the head of the militia from Philadelphia, attempted to arrest some of the ringleaders. One of the mob approached the sheriff, waving his hat, and, calling to the crowd and the strikers, said "Give them hell!" A shower of stones was hurled at the troops, and one revolver-shot was fired. The soldiers then used their rifles, and for three minutes a sharp fire was kept up. Sixteen of the crowd were killed and many wounded. The crowd fled in dismay, and the strikers now sought shelter in every direction. But the excited populace, including those in no way connected with the railroad, expressed their determination to join with the strikers in driving the soldiers from the city. These remarks were interspersed with threats that the company's shops, depôts, and buildings should be laid in ashes that very night. The rioters kept their word. A large number of rolling-mill hands and workmen in the various shops of the city were assembled by eight o'clock. They broke into the manufactory of the Great Western Gunworks, and captured 200 rifles and a quantity of small-arms. Other mobs sacked all the places where arms were exposed for sale, getting about 300 more. Among them were 1000 mill hands from Birmingham. The different crowds joined together and marched to Twenty-Eighth-street. In the mean time the strikers around the Union Dépôt had not been idle. The Philadelphia troops, whose numbers had been swelled to over 800 men, had withdrawn into the large round-house at Twenty-Eighth and Liberty streets, with two Gatling guns and two other pieces belonging to Breck's battery. The round-house was a very solid building, with double walls, the outer one of iron. The position was the strongest possible one for the troops. The mob began to assemble rapidly, many with guns procured at the Alleghany armoury. By midnight 20,000 people were upon the ground, 5000 of whom were armed men. The mob laid siege to the round-house in which the soldiers had taken refuge, and opened a brisk fire upon it, which was hotly returned by the troops. Finding that they could not dislodge the soldiers by

this means, the rioters resolved to burn them out. Just before midnight, an oil-train was fired, and run by the mob down the track and against the sand-house—a large building near the round-house. This building caught fire and was destroyed, but the round-house was saved by the soldiers within, who played upon it from the railway company's hydrants. The smoke of the burning oil nearly suffocated the soldiers; but they held their quarters until seven in the morning, when they vacated the building and moved to Sharpsburg. On the way they were attacked by the rioters, and many were killed on both sides. Once incendiarism was started, a new spirit of wanton destruction took possession of the mob. From the time the torch was applied to the first car, at eleven o'clock on Saturday night, all night long and the greater part of Sunday morning car after car was taken possession of, the torch applied, and the burning mass sent whirling down the track among the 2500 cars filled with valuable cargoes of freight of all descriptions, and costly passenger-cars and sleeping and day coaches, spreading destruction on every hand. After the departure of the militia, both the round-houses beyond the Union Dépôt were burnt, and 125 locomotives were destroyed. All the machine shops and railroad offices were also fired. The rioters planted a cannon in the streets near by, and threatened to blow in pieces any man who attempted to extinguish the flames. The firemen, thus intimidated, retired, and devoted themselves to saving private property.

The President of the United States issued another proclamation, and the New York State militia regiments were sent to Buffalo and Albany and to Hornellsville, on the Erie line, while Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, ordered out every regiment in his State. On the 22nd there was a riot at Reading, culminating in the burning of several cars. The soldiers killed thirteen of the mob and wounded forty-three. The Lebanon Valley Railroad bridge, a magnificent structure across the Schuylkill river, costing over 50,000 dollars, was totally destroyed. A mob tore up the tracks, and the troops fired on them, killing ten men. Strikers set fire to an oil-train in Philadelphia, but only four cars were burned. The next day the strike extended to several additional lines in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and elsewhere, and broke out at many new points. The New York Central men joined, and in Pennsylvania the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western, the Delaware and Hudson, and the Lehigh and Susquehanna road men struck, but there were no disturbances.

On the morning of the 25th the strike had reached its height, when hardly a road was running, from the Hudson to the Mississippi, and from Canada to Virginia. But some of the strikers began to weaken, and before night three lines were reopened—namely, the Erie, the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western, and the Morris and Essex. There was heavy rioting in St. Louis and Chicago on the 25th and 26th, and in the latter city fifteen were killed and many wounded by the police and military. In San Francisco an immense anti-Chinese mob attacked the Chinamen and set fire to lumber yards. A vigilance committee was formed, and the rioters were held in check. On the 27th the New York Central was again running, and the militia were disbanded and sent home with thanks. There were still threats of trouble at some points, especially in the mining regions, but the strike, as a whole, was believed to be near an end. It is computed that the amount of damage to railway property, in these ten days, was nearly ten million dollars, or two millions sterling.

THE BATTLE OF PLEVNA.

None of our Special Artists were present at the battle of Plevna, on the 31st ult., but we have received from M. Charles Szathmáry, of Bucharest, Court Painter to Prince Charles of Roumania, the sketch from which our two-page view of the battle was prepared; and Herr Schönborg, one of our Special Artists at the seat of war, has also sent us a sketch of an incident at the battle before Plevna, drawn from information given him by Captain Dahnauer, a Russian officer, who vouches, we presume, for its authenticity and correctness. The Bulgarian town of Plevna is situated about twenty miles south of the Danube above Nicopolis, and five miles east of the Vid, one of the largest of the tributaries that descend from the northern slopes of the Balkans to the Danube. The town has a population of 1627 Mohammedan and 1474 Christian families, comprising about 17,000 souls. There are eighteen mosques, nine minarets, and two churches—one named after Saints Cyril and Methodius, the apostles of Bulgaria, the other after St. Peter. Another object of interest is the hospital, which is a creation of Midhat Pasha while he was governor of the Vilayet of the Danube some years ago. There were, till the war, a normal school and eight Turkish elementary schools, which were attended by 1654 boys and 110 girls, while five Bulgarian schools had 921 boys and fifty girls. The river on which Plevna stands is the Tuchenitza, which just below the town is joined by the stream from Grivitza, and the united waters fall into the Vid, about seven miles lower down. The valley is cut through limestone formation; steep, rough cliffs rise precipitously on the northern side, but the banks on the southern side are less difficult. All the heights are covered with fruit-trees and shrubs, which make Plevna a very pretty place when seen from a distance. It is worth noting, that most of the land around is the property of Mussulman Bulgarians, descendants of renegade ancestors.

The following account of the battle of Plevna is from the *Times'* correspondent with the Russian army:—

"At three in the afternoon, after leaving Sistova, I was resting near one of these natural fountains, when a long line of ambulance-waggons, enshrouded in dense clouds of dust, appeared over a hill in the distance. As the head of the line reached us and halted by the fountain I learnt of the heavy battle fought the day before in front of the Turkish fortifications around Plevna. The ambulance-waggons gradually gathered, until the large space around the spring of cool water was covered with these conveyances, filled with human beings mangled in every conceivable form, who gasped for a drop of water. Some could not drink, as the attempt to swallow brought gushes of blood from gaping wounds in the throat and chest, which prevented them cooling their parched tongues covered with the horrible dust which rose at the slightest movement upon the roads. Weary with this sorrowful scene, I mounted my horse and pushed on. A short distance from the fountain I encountered a second ambulance-train, loaded like its predecessor. For two hours they continued to pass me, and then came still longer trains of country transport-carts, loaded with the less severe cases, intermixed with an apparently endless stream of ammunition-waggons, surplus baggage-carts, and camp equipages, until finally the road became completely blocked by the indiscriminate mass of horses, carts, waggons, and mangled humanity, streaming towards Sistova. I was compelled to lead my horse to a hillock by the roadside and wait for an opportunity to pass on, as well as to allow my waggon to come up. For more than an hour I stood there watching the passage of this motley caravan, and beheld hundreds of gallant fellows roll by in open springless carts, with a blazing sun pouring down upon their blood-stained forms, with choking clouds of dust

parching their burning throats and settling in masses upon their agonised countenances, until they ceased to look like human faces. While waiting for the road to be cleared we were often asked if there were no troops coming to the rescue, and many were the bitter comments made on the folly of dashing those brave fellows against the vastly superior Moslem force strongly entrenched on the height before Plevna. One officer, who was badly wounded, had led the extreme advance in the assault on the Turkish intrenchment. He had penetrated far into the Moslem lines, and said if they had been properly supported they could have carried the positions; but the column was not strong enough, from want of troops or generalship, and the Turks, finding this out, turned back upon them with fearful loss. 'Not more than half of that column came back,' was the mournful close of the wounded officer's statement. I learnt here that the battle of the previous day had lasted from morning until night, the Russian attack being made on both wings of the Turkish line, under the command of General Krüdener, who led the right in person, while the Russian left was commanded by General Prince Schakoffski. 'We could not do anything with them; they were too strong for us,' was the universal remark of officers and soldiers, and their cruel wounds told how wrathfully they had endeavoured to carry out the senseless orders to carry Plevna by storm. The above quotation really tells the story of the battle. The immense numbers of ammunition and transport waggons suggested momentarily a Russian retreat; but the absence of artillery refuted this idea, and I saw that the ammunition-waggons were empty, and were evidently going for supplies, while the other waggons contained the tents and camp equipage of the dead and wounded, which were no longer needed at the front. While I was waiting at this place a poor fellow died in one of the waggons, and was buried by the roadside. At last, after a stream had been passing me for four hours, I was enabled to pursue my journey, and a short distance from my last halting-place I came upon a mournful scene. The dead body of another Russian soldier lay beside an open grave by the roadside, while a party of Bulgarians were saying their funeral service. Leaving this funeral group, I soon came upon an officer in command of the escort of the immense trains I had encountered on the roads. He said their losses had been terrific before Plevna, and that during the whole operations around that place they had probably lost 10,000 men killed, wounded, sick, and prisoners. This number, of course, includes the 2000 previously telegraphed to you from Bucharest as the results of the fighting of July 19, 20, and 21. I believe this number to be about correct, judging from the wounded that I saw, and more especially by the thousands of knapsacks I met going to the rear, and which had belonged to the men put hors de combat before Plevna. After leaving this escort, I passed through a valley containing about twenty ancient mounds, some of which had been opened in former days. They are probably burial-places, constructed after some great battle of ancient times, as they could not be intended for any purposes of defence, or for watch-towers, down in this deep valley. After passing the valley of mounds I ascended a high hill, and upon reaching the top had a magnificent panorama spread out before me. I stood upon a very high and steep range of hills bounding the river Osma, which rises in the Balkans and empties into the Danube just above Nikopol, forming the western side of the promontory upon which that place is situated. The valley of the Osma is wide enough to prevent effective artillery fire across it from the opposite heights; therefore, had the Russians contented themselves with fortifying this range of hills, they could have most effectually guarded the line of communications between the Balkans and the Danube with the same force that had been so severely repulsed before Plevna; and had Osman Pasha attacked General Krüdener here, his fate would have been far worse even than that of Krüdener. Fortified here on this range of hills, Osman Pasha would have been powerless to injure General Krüdener, and the men killed and wounded before Plevna would have held Nikopol against any force the Turks could have sent in that direction. The position of affairs would have then been more than reversed, as the Russians can hold fortifications as well as the Turks, while the latter are not so easily handled in the open field, and are not, therefore, so available for purposes of assault on fortifications. I am assured that the orders to attack at Plevna were given by the Grand Duke himself; if so, he alone is responsible, for the orders were carried out as gallantly as any men could have done in the same adverse circumstances. At two in the afternoon of the second day from Sistova I reached the camp of Lieutenant-General Schakoffski, commanding the Russian left wing before Plevna. His headquarters are on the heights above the village of Poradim, while those of General Krüdener are at Terstenik, the two places being about twenty kilometres from Plevna, while their outposts are within about seven kilometres of the latter place. The present position of the Russian army before Plevna is a good one, and had they remained on the defensive they could have held Osman Pasha in check, and had the lines on the heights of the River Osma as a second position. I found everything in good order, and the infantry drilling. The men are not at all satisfied with the recent attack on the Turkish lines, but they are anxiously looking for reinforcements, in the hope of renewing the assault, which should not be made with less than 100,000 men, as Osman Pasha has between 60,000 and 70,000, nearly all regulars, around Plevna. General Schakoffski told me that during the attack they could see nothing but the tops of the Turkish fezzes over their intrenchments, and that the Moslems rested their rifles on the parapets of the earthworks, and poured a ceaseless rain of bullets from their breechloaders, which no troops in the world could withstand. Several times his men reached the intrenchments and bayoneted some of the Turks inside, but they could not hold their footing, and had to fall back, cut to pieces by the infernal fire, as the General characterised it. The Turks were as foolish in not following up their success as the Russians were in making the attack. The latter fell back after their repulse, and I found them tranquilly awaiting events thirty-six hours after the battle. There was no foundation at all for the panics which prevailed at Sistova and Simnitsa. The Russian troops did not lose their morale; and, as I said before, I found them quietly drilling in their new positions, while the Turks had made no attempt to disturb them. Had Osman Pasha come out of his intrenchments and followed up the Russians he might have turned their repulse into an utter rout, which might have endangered the pontoon bridges at Sistova. But, as it was, the Russian line of communications has never been in danger for a moment. They have merely suffered a disastrous check in an unnecessary offensive movement."

Sir H. D. Wolff, K.C.M.G., M.P., presided at the opening of the Bournemouth Central Workmen's Club and Institute's new premises on Tuesday. In the course of his remarks he said it was a great satisfaction that Bournemouth had at last its workmen's clubs. Those societies must tend to cement the ties of friendship and peace and goodwill towards neighbours and friends, which are guarantees for future prosperity.

MUSIC.

COVENT-GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS.

The Royal Italian opera-house was opened last Saturday evening for the annual series of Promenade Concerts, such as have for some years been given there during the autumn and winter. Messrs. Gatti are again the directors, Signor Arditì is re-engaged as conductor, and Mr. J. Russell continues his superintendence as business manager. The internal arrangements of the house are similar to those of preceding occasions. One vast area is made by raising the pit and stall portions to a level with the stage, the orchestra platform being elevated in the centre of the space. Over the stage are graceful draped canopies, and the walls with which it is partially inclosed are very tastefully decorated, Messrs. Dayes and Caney (the eminent scenic artists of the Royal Italian Opera) having contributed various effective specimens of their skill. In the front part of the area some cooling influence is derived from large blocks of ice (illuminated with various coloured lights) placed in a small fernery.

The orchestra engaged is of special excellence—including as it does many of the most eminent instrumentalists, with Mr. A. Burnett as principal first violin. The programme of the evening was preceded by the National Anthem, and the concert began with Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas," which was admirably rendered, as were the other orchestral pieces of the evening. Several novelties were produced, two of which were by Signor Arditì; these were a spirited valse, "Le Tortorelle," and another vivacious dance-piece, entitled "The Drummer-Boy's Polka," which included the co-operation of all the drummer-boys of the Coldstream Guards. This was encored. The chief specialty of the evening was an orchestral arrangement, by Signor Arditì, of portions of M. Gounod's new opera, "Cinq Mars," recently brought out at Paris. This work appears not to have obtained a great success on the stage; but that it contains some effective music may be ascertained by hearing Signor Arditì's very skilful adaptation. The full portions were rendered by the united forces of the orchestra and the band of the Coldstream Guards, the passages for solo voices having been assigned to some of the principal members of the orchestra, these having been Messrs. Svendsen (flute), Jensen (piccolo), Lazarus (clarinet), G. Horton (oboe), Wotton (bassoon), Reynolds (cornet), C. Harper, Preatoni, Hinchey, and Standen (horns); Hughes (ophicleide), Webster and Harvey (trombones). The piece was very well received, and can scarcely fail to prove attractive.

Three singers made their first appearance in England, each with success—Mdlle. Lucia Rajmondi (with the efficient co-operation of Signor Gianini) in the duet "Teco io sto," from "Un Ballo in Maschera;" Mdlle. Giuditta Celega, in Siebel's air, from "Faust;" "Quando a te liete;" and Mdlle. Maria Derivis, in the scena "Ah, fors'è lui," from "La Traviata," the last having been encored, as was Signor Medica in his delivery of the air "Di Provenza," from the same opera.

In the second part of the concert Mdlle. Rajmondi contributed the bolero from Verdi's "Les Vêpres Siciliennes;" Signor Gianini was encored in the barcarolle from the same composer's "Un Ballo in Maschera;" Mdlle. Derivis sang the valse aria from Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette;" and all the vocalists named, except the last mentioned, co-operated with the orchestra and military band in the concerted piece "O Sommo Carlo," from Verdi's "Ernani." The first part of the programme included the beautiful "Larghetto," from Spohr's third Symphony (in C minor), and the second part began with Auber's overture to "Marco Spada," and closed with the quick march "Amazonen," from Hertel's ballet "Fantasce." Instrumental solos were played with great effect by Mdlle. Debillemont (pianoforte); Mdlle. Fommereul, who was encored after her performance of a fantasia for violin on subjects from "Faust;" and M. Antoine Bouman, a skilful violinist, who made his first appearance in England.

Wednesday was a classical night, the programme having included the overture to "Anacreon" (Cherubini); the scherzo from "Midsummer Night's Dream" (Mendelssohn); the slow movement from the Symphony (unfinished) in B minor (Schubert); and Mozart's Symphony in E flat, the complete work.

The Rose Hersee opera company are continuing their performances of operas in English at the Crystal Palace. On Tuesday, "La Sonnambula" was given; and for Thursday, Balfe's "Rose of Castile" was announced.

We regret to hear of the sudden death of Mr. Townshend Smith, organist of Hereford Cathedral, which office he had held for more than a quarter of a century. Mr. Smith was indefatigable in organising the arrangements for the Festival held triennially at Hereford, his excellent business talents having been valuable aids to the success of those celebrations. In recognition of his merits a valuable testimonial was presented to him last year. Mr. Smith's genial manner and uniform courtesy rendered him universally liked. He was to have presided, as heretofore, at the organ at the approaching Gloucester Festival.

THEATRES.

A new drama, by Mr. Paul Meritt, has been transferred from the Edinburgh to the Adelphi Theatre, called at the former place "Grace Royal," and now entitled "The Golden Plough." It is in four acts, and of a decided melodramatic type. This is particularly true of the first two acts—so far, at least, as concerns the character sustained by Mr. Emery, a clever thief and homicide, who conceals his practices by an affected humour and a habit of constantly laughing at whatever is said or done. Mr. Emery, however, is careful to indicate to the audience the secret nature of the criminal by furtive looks and facial expressions, that serve to show his complicity in the crimes which are the subject of conversation. By means of ventriloquial power he contrives to fix the guilt on innocent persons, whose voices he skilfully imitates. The son of the heroine falls under suspicion in consequence, and, to screen him, Grace Royal takes the guilt upon herself. Miss Louise Wiles, who performs the part, interprets it with uncommon ability and pathos, throughout its various phases, which are all striking and effective. The success of the piece, in fact, depends upon her, albeit the other characters are very artistically supported by their representatives. Mr. Billington, as Sir Francis Claude, acts with appropriate dignity, and in all respects has the bearing of "the fine old English gentleman." A similar compliment is due to Mr. J. G. Shore, as Thomas Carroll; while nothing can excel the capital make-up of Mr. McIntyre as Middleton, the Bow-street runner. The part of the young reverend Martin Preston, who is suspected of the murder of the Baronet, was judiciously acted by Mr. W. Terriss. The performance altogether was singularly equal, and justified the cordial approbation of the audience. Mr. Meritt has undoubtedly scored another success. Mr. Stafford Hall deserves praise for the scenery; a prettier set than that of the Golden Plough is scarcely possible.

On Monday two new pieces were produced at the Haymarket. The first was a farce by Mr. John Maddison Morton,

entitled "The Garden Party." This little drama does not depend upon its story, of which it has none worth telling. The burden of the fun lies on the shoulders of Mr. W. J. Hill, in the part of Joshua Jodkinson, who, and his buxom wife (Miss Emily Thorne), amuse the audience with their vulgarities. Mr. W. Hargreaves, as a rural policeman, is characteristic; and Mr. Harold Kyrle, as Chaffy, a Californian humourist, presents an animated portrait of a recognised type. The second piece is a five-act comedy-drama by Mr. George F. Rowe, whose talents, both as an actor and as a dramatist, have already received ample appreciation. Nevertheless, in this same comedy-drama he achieves but equivocal success in either, except in the first two acts, which led the audience to expect something better. The action of the new drama is subordinate to the characterisation. First, we have the hero, a fellow of the Munchausen type, who fabricates his fables and passes them for facts, attesting their truth by reference to his ring, which he asserts was the gift of the subject of his mendacious tale. These fables for the first two acts won especial favour from the audience; and if the invention could have been carried through the three remaining acts we think that the part might have proved a Dundreary success. But the dramatist was mindful of the moral lesson. His constant reference to one and the same ring, as a token from so many donors, excites the suspicion of old Admiral Hawker (Mr. W. Hargreaves), who denounces the cosmopolitan Waiton Stray as an habitual liar. Conscience-stricken, the convicted anecdote-monger resolves on reform. He finds this difficult. When now he tells the truth people doubt him, and he gets into more trouble by his new veracity than by his old mendacity. So far the spectator's course is clear; but when, for the last two acts, an unintelligible story is invented, and the most incomprehensible conduct attributed to the previous entertaining hero, the audience lose the thread of his identity, and, consequently, in the final scene their patience shows signs of exhaustion. Mr. Howe acted with force and propriety the part of honest lawyer Armstrong. Another professional portrait was well rendered, that of the Rev. Horatio Tibbets, whose courting was admirable for the delicacy and refinement of its conception and execution. A companion portrait, that of a city clerk, James Balance, did infinite credit to Mr. Harold Kyrle. The rôle of the heroine was intrusted to a débutante, Miss Violet Orme, who made an immediate impression on the audience, and carried through the difficult part of Sybil Hawker to the end with a triumph nearly in every scene. A comedy with so many good characters in its merits appreciation. The want of skill, however, in the structure of the three ultimate acts, proves a serious drawback. The dialogue, indeed, needs much pruning everywhere. There are several puerile puns, which might be advantageously cut away. The best of these is mere actor's gag; and Mr. Rowe, who has so many better resources, ought to be ashamed of the frequency of the nuisance to which he has thus given a questionable sanction. These faults cannot but impair the success of the new comedy.

Mr. Charles Reade's drama of "The Scuttled Ship" has been transferred to the Standard, where it has been eminently successful.

The recent reports of the illness of Miss Teresa Furtado (Mrs. John Clarke) have ended in the death of the lamented lady, at the early age of about 32. Her first appearance on the stage was at the New Royalty Theatre, in February, 1864, as Mercury, in the burlesque of "Ixion." Her progress in her profession was rapid, and she soon occupied leading positions at the Adelphi and Olympic. Married about four years ago to Mr. John Clarke, the celebrated comedian, she leaves two children. She had many qualifications for the stage, and was a good if not a great actress.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Enoch and Sons' already extensive and valuable collection of pianoforte music in the classical and brilliant schools—known as the Litolf series—has recently been increased by the addition of two interesting volumes—Stephen Heller's "Nuits Blanches," op. 82; and a selection of pieces entitled "Rubinstein Album," consisting of fifteen extracts from the works of this eminent pianist and composer. Like preceding issues of the series, the engraving, printing, and paper are excellent; the form is the convenient quarto size, and the price is in remarkable contrast to the value of the contents.

The Sequential System of Musical Notation, by William A. B. Lunn: E. W. Allen. This is a new edition of a pamphlet which attracted much attention some years ago by the ingenuity of the scheme which it devises for the substitution of a consistent method of notation in lieu of that in present use; this latter being the result of gradual growth and of after additions that certainly offer some apparent incongruities to the strictly logical mind. It is held by many, however, that the different presentment to the eye of analogous notes in the several octaves, is a large aid to sight-reading, especially in the elaborations of modern pianoforte music. Whatever may be thought of the practicability of Mr. Lunn's method, the pamphlet is well worthy of perusal by all who are interested in the subject.

A conference of pharmacists was opened on Tuesday at Plymouth, when Professor Redwood, president for the year, opened the proceedings by reading a paper in which he sketched the progress of pharmacy in this country.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, having received a telegram from the president of the Famine Relief Fund in Madras appealing for subscriptions for the relief of the famine in Southern India, has opened a subscription.

The famous English landmark, "Salt-hill," was sold by auction on Monday by direction of the owners (the trustees of the late Mr. Botham), who, with his father, had occupied it for eighty-five years. The purchaser, we hear, is Mr. Charsley, the Registrar of Eton College, who has bought it on his own account, and without any reference to his connection with Eton College, with the view of retaining it in connection with the fine house familiar to all Etonians for centuries, and for the last eighty-five years known as "Bothams." It may be of interest to all old and present Etonians to know that "Montem," or "Salt-hill," will, in the hands of its new proprietor, be retained in its integrity.

The annual show of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society was held on Tuesday, and proved one of the most successful. The champion prize of £25 for best bull in any class of Hereford breed was won by Mr. H. Taylor, of Showle, who, with cow and offspring, also carried off first honours in class for best bull, cow, and offspring. Mrs. Sarah Edwards Wintercott, Leominster, took the champion prize of £15 for best cow or heifer in Hereford classes, and also first prize in class for heifers not exceeding two years old. The champion prize of £10 for best ram was won by Mr. Russell, Swanwick; the champion prize of £10 for pen of ewes was awarded to Mr. J. E. Farmer, Ludlow. Lord Bateman, Lord Lieutenant of the county, presided at the annual dinner in the evening.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual prize meeting of the London Rifle Brigade was brought to a close on the 10th inst., after occupying six days. The shooting was throughout good. The winners of the principal prizes were:—Aggregate (twice through Queen's ranges): £10 10s. each—Messrs. Rothson, H. Smith, Fraser, Runtz, Hood, W. S. Smith; £7 7s.—Private Young; £5 5s. each—Private Wyatt, Captain Earl Waldegrave, Private Lacy, Colour-Sergeant Fletcher. The company silver medals were won by the following:—A company, Private Lacey; D company, Captain Earl Waldegrave; E company, Private Saw; F company, Sergeant Green; G company, Private Hood; H company, Private Rothson; K company, Private Young; N company, Colour-Sergeant Preston; O company, Private Runtz; P company, Private W. S. Smith; Q company, Colour-Sergeant Fletcher. Skirmishing Prizes—Broad-street Ward Cup, value £21, Sergeant Fraser; Ironmongers' Cup, value £10 10s., Corporal Haines; Cripplegate Ward Challenge Trophy and £10 10s., Corporal Mardell. Range Prizes—200 yards: Private Wyatt, Sergeant Preston. 500 yards: Private Saw, Sergeant Beeton. 600 yards Grocers' Challenge Cup and £5 5s.: Private Cross. Rapid Firing Competition, two minutes, at 200 yards—£12 12s., Colour-Sergeant Fletcher; £5 5s., Sergeant Kitchingman. Volley-Firing, five rounds, at 400 yards—£10 10s., K company. Martini-Henry Competition—£10 10s., Private Hayes; £4, Corporal Tayton. Gold Medal and £15 15s., ten rounds—Sergeant Fraser. The next highest scores were Captain Earl Waldegrave and Private H. Smith. The prizes for the best aggregate scores of the four principal contests were won by Private H. Smith and Private Rothson.

The prize-meeting of the 3rd London began on the 11th inst. at Rainham, when a series of fifty prizes, of the value of over £100, were fired for. There were upwards of 200 entries, and the contest was of the most lively description. The chief winners were—Messrs. Bennett, Sorrell, Hart, Trutt, Brockwell, Harvey, Briggs, Clifford, Walsh, Rattey, Nicholas, Church, Southall, Knight, Gray, Sunman, Grover, Mayhew, and Wells.

The 19th Middlesex held the first part of their annual prize-meeting at Epsom on the 6th inst. Mrs. Holland's challenge vase and first prize of £4 were won by Private W. H. Hooper. The chief event of the meeting was the regimental challenge cup and badge. After some very close shooting, the cup, badge, and first prize of £10 were secured by Private L. H. Thomas; Private Browning and Sergeant Lloyd coming next, £5 10s.; Corporal Testro winning £4.

The two provisional battalions of volunteers who did duty last week with the troops at Aldershot returned on Saturday to London, after having performed a severe eight days' work to the entire satisfaction of their brigadiers, their places being taken by the last two battalions, who have obtained permission to attend the drills. These consist entirely of metropolitan volunteers, and are made up as follows:—1st Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Warner commanding; 2nd Administrative Battalion Middlesex, 150; 9th Middlesex, 62; 20th Middlesex, 86; 46th Middlesex, 57; Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, 73—total, 428. 2nd Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Vincent commanding; 40th Middlesex, 300; 28th Middlesex, 105; London Rifle Brigade, 59; 37th Middlesex, 60; 2nd Administrative Battalion Surrey, 84; 2nd Surrey Rifles, 57—total, 665.

The Hants Mounted Rifle Corps, which has been in existence for more than seventeen years, resolved, at a meeting held at Winchester on the 9th inst., to dissolve itself, in consequence of the refusal of the Secretary for War to cancel the resignation of Col. Bower, who is over sixty years of age.

The Gloucester Rifle Association meeting took place at the Over Range, when the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association was won by Corporal Larway, of the Bristol Engineers.

At the Derbyshire Rifle Association meeting last week, Colour-Sergeant Hewson, 13th Derby, secured the National Rifle Association bronze medal.

The meeting of the Yorkshire Rifle Association was held at Strensall-common, near York, on the 8th and 9th inst., when the bronze medals of the National Rifle Association were won by Captain Ellis, of Batley, Sergeant Cooper, of Rotherham, Battery Sergeant-Major Hodgson, of Hull, and Colour-Sergeant Dove, of Scarborough. Sergeant Cooper also won the Yorkshire Members' Challenge Cup, £15; and Captain Ellis the Residents' Prize, of the same amount. Private Burgess, of Newcastle, made the highest score in two Snider competitions open to all comers.

The second division of the National Artillery Association is competing this week. About a thousand volunteers arrived at Shoeburyness on Saturday and Sunday from Scotland, Lancashire, Northumberland, Yorkshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire, Lincolnshire, Kent, and elsewhere. Last Sunday morning they attended Divine service in the large mess tent, where the garrison Chaplain preached the sermon.

At a meeting of Lancashire and Yorkshire butchers, held at Huddersfield on Monday, it was resolved to appoint a deputation to the Government, asking that the recommendations of the Cattle Plague Commission with regard to the importation of foreign cattle should not be carried out.

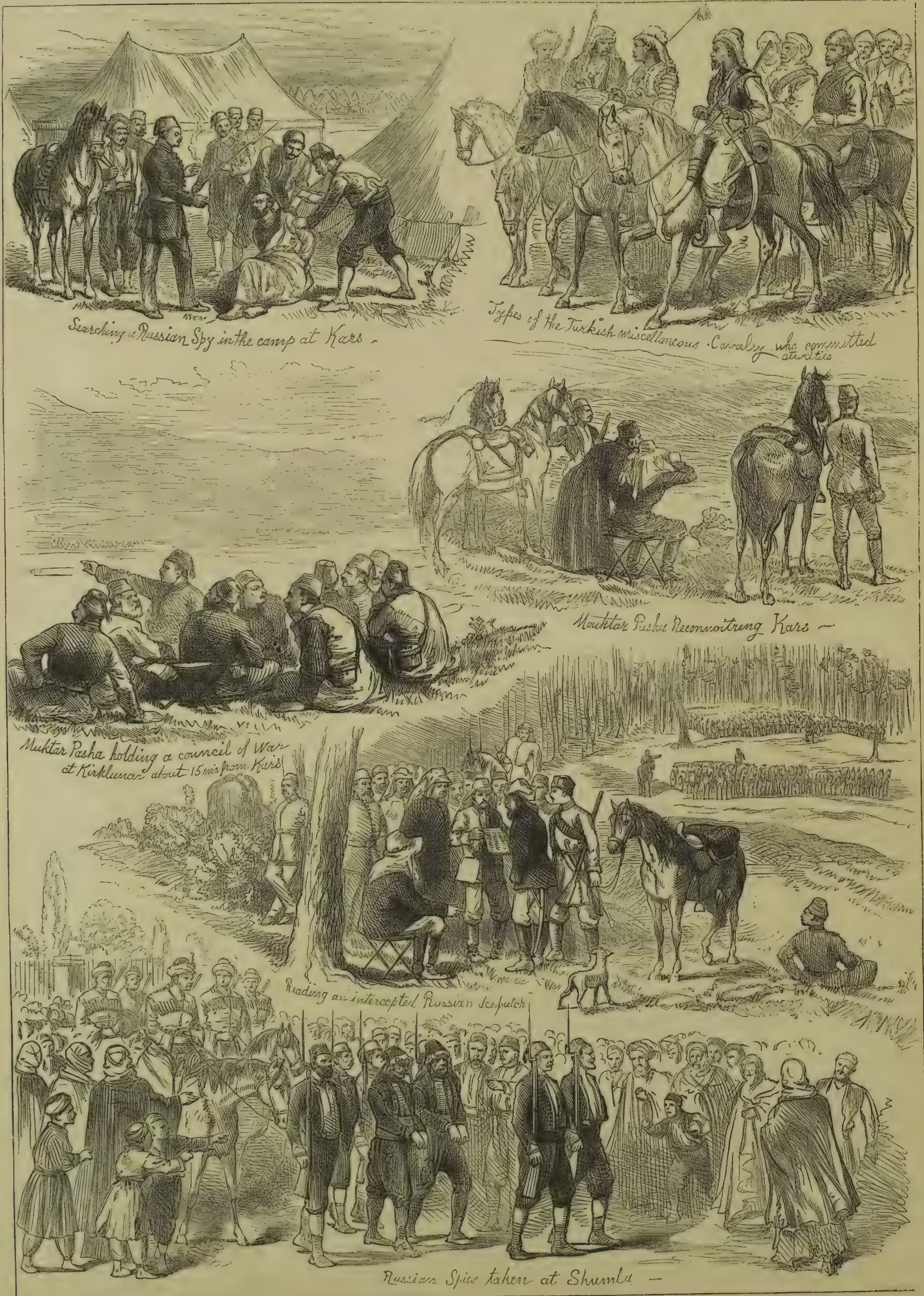
The New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgian) has held its seventieth session this week at Birmingham—the Rev. E. Story, of Heywood, being president; the Rev. J. Presland, of Argyll-square Church, London (retiring president), vice-president; and the Rev. Eli Whitehead, of Dalton, secretary.

The Right Hon. William Henry Smith, Admiral Sir Hastings Reginald Yelverton, Rear-Admiral Arthur William Acland Hood, Rear-Admiral Richard James Meade (commonly called Lord Gifford), and Sir Lopes Massey Lopes, Bart., have been appointed her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral.

The chairman of the Midland Railway Company, in his remarks to the shareholders at the half-yearly meeting held on Tuesday in Derby, said that they had carried 2049 less first-class passengers and 413,770 more third-class passengers than in the corresponding half-year in 1876. This he regarded as a proof of the success of their innovation in only carrying first and third class passengers.

A memorial has been presented to the Prime Minister by the joint committee on State Medicine of the British Medical and Social Science Associations, in which, after referring to many defects in the existing law, they recommend that the present existing distinctions between urban and rural sanitary districts should be removed, and that all sanitary authorities should be clothed with similar powers; and that these powers should be extended in order to enable them to carry out all purposes of local administration within their district; that in each county or division of a county a representative authority of a high order should be constituted for the execution of joint works, to aid, and in cases of default to exercise control over, district sanitary authorities.

WAR SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



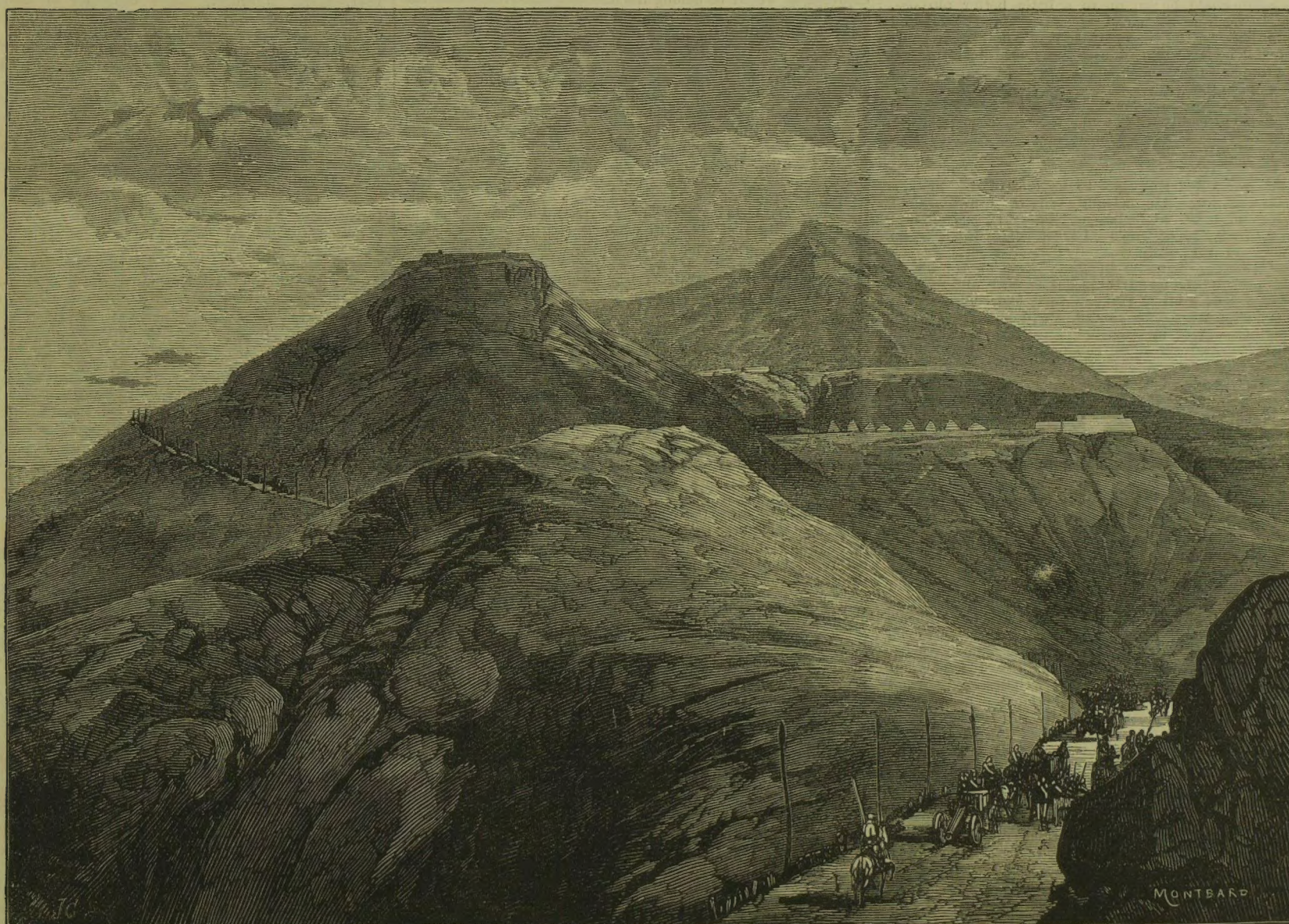


THE DESCENT FROM THE CROSS. BY RUBENS. IN ANTWERP CATHEDRAL

THE PASSAGE OF THE BALKANS.



BATTERIES TAKEN BY THE RUSSIANS ON THE ROAD FROM GABROVA TO THE SHIPKA PASS.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



SECOND POSITION OF THE BATTERIES, WITH MOUNT NICOLAI, AND THE SHIPKA PASS OCCUPIED BY TWO GUNS.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BOOKS OF POETRY.

Undeniable as it may be that our age is wanting in major poets, yet of minor poets, who, in certain contingencies, might well reach the standard of the major, we have no dearth; and among the works which testify to the truth of that assertion a prominent place must be assigned to *Proverbs in Prose and Other Verses*, by Austin Dobson (Henry S. King and Co.), a little volume in which the author has amply fulfilled the promise he gave a long while ago of extraordinary excellence in the field he has chosen. His mastery of the lyre reminds one of nothing so much as that which was exercised over the violin by the famous Paganini. It is quite marvellous to note the ease with which he strikes the chords and elicits from them a graceful response to all his demands in all his varied moods. His modest motto, on the title-page, announces his deliberate renunciation of, or rather abstention from, the higher themes and the more elevated styles; but, though his decision may be received with a sigh, there is balm in Gilead, there is no little consolation in the exquisite utterances of his least ambitious muse. Although some example of his charming manner is to be found upon almost every page of the volume, whether he draws his inspiration from figures painted upon china, or from a picture laid upon canvas, or from a precious stone, or essays to show his skill in the manipulation of the rondeau and the rondel, it is doubtful whether careful search could discover a piece in which so many of his most delightful characteristics can be enjoyed at once, and to so much advantage, as in the poem entitled "A Tale of Polypheme." In easy verse, with neat phrase, happy description, unaffected pathos, the story is told of a modern Cyclops, one-eyed, morose, blackened with "toil and tan," who was partly a blacksmith, partly a seaman, partly a shepherd, and who, avoiding companionship, lived the gloomy life of a hermit. But it happened, in course of time, that a pretty, innocent, merry child—a little Galatea of a girl—came across the path of Polypheme; and how he was brightened and softened by the sunlight of her presence and by the music of her laugh is disclosed to the reader in a few stanzas of true idyllic beauty—simple, melodious, effective as magic. Then the child disappears from the scene, and the forlorn condition of poor Polypheme is depicted in a manner that goes to the heart. Once more the strange pair, so ill-assorted and yet so friendly, are brought together by accident; the child, with a blush as of shame for her neglect and forgetfulness, holds out her hand, calls old Cyclops by name, and sends him away rejoicing. But his joy is mingled with pain; for she, who was his one bright star, has to leave him after her brief greeting, and the light has gone out of his life. So that night he forgot to milk his goat; and next morning his place knew him no more. What had become of him no neighbour could divine; but his hut was empty, and "the man was gone." And in many another of the author's pieces a similar impression of sadness and desolation is left upon the mind; but the sadness is not altogether an unpleasant sadness, resembling "sorrow only as the mists resemble rain," and the desolation is less akin to that of despair than to that of those who fully realise the fact that here, in this world, we have no sure abiding-place. A little dash of satire, too, rescues from the charge of frivolity the very lightest of his productions, in nearly every one of which the man of scholarly cultivation, elegant taste, kindly feeling, and sprightly humour, tinged, however, with something of a melancholic and sardonic temperament, stands unmistakably confessed.

Not much that is above the level of the comic song in which slang does duty for wit and geniality for inspiration is to be easily discovered in *Pegasus Re-saddled*, by H. Cholmondeley Pennell (Henry S. King and Co.), a volume of jingling verses, suitable enough for private circulation among friends and acquaintance, or for the columns of some facetious or fashionable periodical, but not calculated to satisfy the expectations which the public must have been led to form from their recollection of the author's previous performances. He would have done well to leave Pegasus in the stable a little longer, until the saddle could be put on to a little better purpose. The ideas are, for the most part, extremely commonplace; and the compositions, for the most part, resemble nothing so much as the "fast" conversation of society reduced to a certain sort of rhythm and tipped with a certain sort of rhyme. And the rhymes are in many cases atrocious. They would do well enough for a burlesque or a parody, if they were intentionally employed to heighten absurdity and grotesqueness; but they appear under circumstances which lead to the conclusion that they were employed so unconsciously as to be shocking, and to betray the arrant cockney. What one especially misses is the strength which was supposed to be one of the writer's chief characteristics. He certainly shows symptoms of a rollicking and of a frolicsome humour; now and then, as in "Some One's Forget-Me-Nots," he approximates to the truly pathetic; and sometimes he attains to a pleasant degree of piquancy; but, on the whole, weakness is conspicuous by anything but absence, and receives a very questionable kind of support from slanginess. Even when he is most pathetic, he cannot or will not refrain from vulgarising his subject by describing some former lady-love as "clippers." And the muse can hardly sink lower than when she is forced to sing about a fine old "buster" who was "worth a pot." Such a muse would be most at home in a pot-house. It is a great pity that such pieces were allowed to cumber the pages of what is, after all, a very pretty volume, embellished with several illustrations due to the skill of the accomplished Mr. Du Maurier, whose pretty girls and elegant women and elaborate costumes are so much admired, though, perhaps, it is permissible to wish to goodness that they did not all look so aggravatingly alike, and, to use the common phrase, as if they had just come out of a bandbox.

How well they would go to music is the reflection one is induced to make upon reading a few of the verses contained in *Songs of Land and Sea*, by Frederick Enoch (Arthur H. Moxon); and, accordingly, one feels a little of Jack Horner's self-approbation when one stumbles, at the end of the volume, upon indisputable evidence that the songs have, most of them, if not all, been set by various composers of name and fame, such as Smart, Macfarren, Benedict, Glover, and many another. It is pleasant to be able to record that the honour they well deserved has not been withheld from such tuneful productions. The writer is no mean proficient in his craft; he has the gift of pouring out in easy, tripping fashion the simple melodies which are best adapted for warbling. And he has the qualities which distinguish the most popular of his brotherhood. Sometimes he seems to have caught the spirit and tone of the manly but yet pathetic Dibdin; sometimes the more delicate, graceful manner of those who fill in our day the position of the ancient troubadours. No mood is strange to him; but his chief source of inspiration seems to lie in the recesses of a kindly, sympathetic heart. Whatsoever is beautiful to the eye, whatsoever is tender and pure, whatsoever is of good report, appears to find an echo in him and to set him trilling his simple lay. With the profound and the sublime such writers do not meddle; and they find a more congenial subject in the love of the turtle than in the rage of the vulture. But, for all that, they exhibit,

on occasion, no little fire and energy; and in their collected works, though there may be a dearth of original thought and an abundance of conventionality, it is easy to perceive beneath the smoothly flowing verse an undercurrent of deep and honest sentiment.

Of Olympus and the gods who live for ever, of the classic myths and of him who has handled them so gracefully in his "Epic of Hades," a reminiscence is awakened by a glance at the title of *Hebe: a Tale*, by Mark H. G. Goldie (Henry S. King and Co.); but the reminiscence will be vain if it should lead to anticipations of something similar in store. Hebe, in the present instance, is mortal every whit; so far mortal, indeed, as to have a surname—the ungodlike surname of Newton. And yet, on second thoughts, the name is not altogether unsuggestive of immortality; nor is Hebe Newton herself without a spark of divinity. She is, in fact, a very noble girl, and her character is truly heroic. How she happened to be present at the escape of a high-minded hero, with the poets' favourite name of Conrad, from a watery grave; how the twain exchanged their views of life and of religion and of irreligion; how love stole into the heart of the hero as they conversed and argued and disputed; how the course of true love, so far as the hero, if not the heroine, was concerned, met with the usual interruptions; and how, in the end, the mundane union which might have been expected was apparently, on the loftiest grounds of self-sacrifice, renounced in favour of a spiritual union, unaffected by time and distance, will be discovered from a perusal of the poem. Of the poem itself, regarded as a composition in verse, it may be said that its moral aim is exceedingly high; that it abounds in excellent thoughts and fancies, poetically expressed, though the mood may, on the whole, be too speculative and visionary for the ordinary reader, and though the style is somewhat obscure and tortuous, so that there is often a difficulty in catching the sense; that there is plenty of vigour in both sentiments and language, with the proper gradations from force to tenderness; and that, long as the poem is, the buoyancy of the stanzas is well maintained and the metrical blemishes are noticeably few. The chief blemish, if not the only remarkable one, may be due to deliberate intention on the part of the author, who possibly holds some peculiar theory; at any rate he generally, and memory would say invariably, treats as dissyllables such words as hour, fire, lyre, and so forth, though most people regard them as monosyllables.

As there are times when the very healthiest bodies cannot bear strong meats and strong exercise, so there are seasons when the healthiest minds cannot attune themselves to the powerful music of the "grand old masters," and of the "bards sublime," but yearn for something not less musical, perhaps, but less elevated, not less exhilarating but less intoxicating, not less capable of steeping the senses in delight but less calculated to strain the intellect and shake the very soul; and those are the times and seasons, recurring at frequent intervals, when it is good and comforting to take up such volumes as *Poems, Lyrics, Songs, and Sonnets*, by Francis Bennock, F.S.A. (Hardwicke and Bogue), wherein, as in a musical box, lurks a host of melodies requiring for their production nothing more than the application of the proper key, and that key is human sympathy. The author, like Rogers, is a man whose vocation is business, whose avocation is poetry. And, whatever may have been the case with his vocation, his avocation has certainly been twice blessed; it has been his own joy and solace, and it has given, and is destined still to give, no little pleasure to others. To what poetical rank he aspires it is impossible to say, but to trust his own modest avowal of his aspirations, he seeks no more than may be very readily accorded him. Indeed, as he sits in the low place he has claimed as his own, he may be gratified by an encouraging whisper of "friend, go up higher." He may chance to find himself among the acknowledged lyric bards, a position which, as we know, even Horace himself so coveted as to say that, if the muse would set him there, his head would strike the stars. Our author, to judge from his own expressions, would be among the first to acknowledge that the divine spark which burns within him seldom or never grows to such size and burns with such heat as it is known to attain among the poets who live for ever, who brand at once upon the memory of whosoever reads them some original thought, some haunting image, some indelible picture, some unfading impression of harmonious sounds, and yet of him, if three words of Latin may for once be admitted, it is possible to say: "mille modis placuit." He is pleasing as a writer in the descriptive style; he is pleasing as an exponent of sentiment, whether tender, vigorous, passionate, or other; he is pleasing when he indites a simple lay to be sung to the sound of instruments; he is pleasing in his genial vein; he is pleasing in his religious mood; he is pleasing when he has scarcely aught to utter, for he utters it in dancing rhythm together with tuneful rhyme. And perhaps his muse is most pleasing when she sings in the Scottish tongue. One heresy, or rather one obsolete belief, he seems to cherish; he clings to the antiquated notions about "gentle spring" and "merry May." His apology, probably, would be that, as his years are many, he speaks of long ago.

Republication of compositions which have won the critic's praise, and it is to be hoped the public appreciation, offers little opportunity for comment, and there is, therefore, little more to be done than to announce the existence, should anybody be ignorant of it, of two pretty volumes containing *Poems*, by Aubrey De Vere (Henry S. King and Co.), wherein breathes a spirit of true poetry combined with masterly skill in versification. One volume is entitled "Antar and Zara; an Eastern Romance: Innisfail and other Poems, Meditative and Lyrical;" and the other "The Fall of Rora, the Search after Proserpine, and other Poems, Meditative and Lyrical." "Antar and Zara" is believed to be new, and the same may be said of some other pieces; but, on the whole, the contents have appeared before, and are simply republished with revisions and enlargements. A somewhat singular arrangement characterises one of the volumes, for it includes a collection of sonnets written not by the author but by a friend, the "late Stephen Spring Rice." Even these sonnets, something seems to whisper, have been published before; but the whisper may be fallacious. At any rate, the sonnets are in good company, to which they do no discredit; though it must be allowed that inconvenience might arise if it became a common thing to publish "for self and friend." As for the "chief" author, he and his successes are too well known to require any formal introduction to readers of poetry. Suffice it to say, that he has all the appearance of being "to the manner born," so that he is at home in every style and with every theme, whether it be Eastern romance, or Irish chronicle, or classic myth, or unchanging nature, or changing man. Admiration he will, by some of his performances, undoubtedly extort from everybody; but his warmest admirers are likely to be found among those to whom Erin is dearest, and those to whom the religion of Rome is the holiest.

Some elderly persons, it must be confessed, were boys and girls at the first publication of an extraordinary poem called *Festus*, by a young man of twenty-three, named Philip James Bailey. It was a poem in which Heaven and Earth, the Soul and the Universe, with the farthest conceivable range of ideas

belonging to the moral and religious affections of humanity, were sought to be compassed by a vast series of imaginative discussions. There were sublime processional movements to and fro, and significant gestures, with some approach towards dramatic action, between personified motives or moods of thinking and feeling. It was, on the whole, a remarkable work of genius; though neither a grand work of art nor a great philosophical work. We may consider that it would perhaps never have come into existence, but for the preceding examples of Goethe's "Faust" and Byron's "Cain." It was, like them, a poetical experiment in reporting the supposititious communications of elect and heroic minds with a Lucifer or a Mephistopheles. We have only to announce, upon this occasion, that a tenth edition of Mr. Bailey's *Festus*, which contains very large alterations and additions, has just been issued by Messrs. Longmans and Co. We are inclined to believe it will prove as interesting to many of the present generation as it proved to some of their fathers about thirty-five years ago, in spite of the reputed spread of Secularism, Comtism, Agnosticism, and other depressing creeds, forbidding a man to say that his soul is his own, or that one has any soul to speak of.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD DE CLIFFORD.

The Right Hon. Edward Southwell Russell, Baron de Clifford, died on the 6th inst., at Kirby Malory, Leicestershire. His Lordship was born in 1824, the only son of Sophia, Baroness De Clifford, and Captain John Russell, R.N. (son of Lord William Russell, the brother of John, sixth Duke of Bedford), and succeeded to the peerage on his mother's death, Jan. 3, 1874. Lord De Clifford was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He sat in Parliament for Tavistock from 1847 to 1858, and was for many years in the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry. He married, March 31, 1853, Harriet Agnes, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Charles Elliot, K.O.B., Governor of St. Helena, and leaves two sons and two daughters. His eldest son and successor, Edward Southwell, now Lord De Clifford, was born April 5, 1855.



LORD HEADLEY.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Allanson Winn, third Lord Headley, Baron Allanson and Winn of Aghadoe, in the county of Kerry, in the Peerage of Ireland, representative peer for that country, and a Baronet of England, died on the 30th ult. at 34, Ennismore-gardens. He was born June 25, 1810, the third son of the Hon. George Mark Arthur Way Winn, sometime M.P. for Maldon (second son of George, first Lord Headley), by Elizabeth Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of Lewis Majendie, Esq., of Hedingham Castle, Essex, and succeeded to the peerage at the death of his uncle, Charles Winn, second Lord, in 1840. His Lordship, who was a J.P. for Kerry and a D.L. for that county and for Essex, was elected a representative peer for Ireland in 1868. He married, June 29, 1841, Maria Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Major d'Arley, and leaves, besides three daughters (Laura Jane, wife of R. St. Lawrence Tighe, Esq.; Millicent Julia, wife of the Rev. R. J. Livingstone; and Marion Sybil, wife of Alexander Francis Powell, Esq.), an only surviving son, Charles Mark Allanson, now fourth Lord Headley, who was born Dec. 4, 1845, is married, and has an only daughter. The family of Winn traces back to George Winn, of Welsh ancestry, to whom, as draper to Queen Elizabeth, a patent of arms was granted. His grandson, Sir George Winn, of Nostell, the first Baronet, a staunch Royalist, was great grandfather of the first Lord Headley.



MR. NEVILLE, OF THORNEY.

Christopher Neville, of Thorney, Notts, J.P., formerly Rector of Wickenby, Lincolnshire, and Vicar of Thorney, died at his seat near Newark, on the 8th inst., aged seventy-one. He was eldest son of Captain Christopher Neville, R.N., of Thorney, High Sheriff of Notts in 1835, by Anne Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of Jonathan Acklom, Esq., of Wiseton, Notts, and was the lineal descendant of a branch of the great and powerful house of Nevill, Lords of Raby and Earls of Westmorland. He was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1828; was a magistrate for the counties of Nottingham and Lincoln, and was patron of the livings of Thorney and Wickenby. He married, first, Dec. 28, 1830, Gertrude, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel George Hotham; and, secondly, in 1865, Mary Ann, daughter of Robert Tooth, Esq., of Swift's Park, Kent. By his first wife he leaves, with other issue, a son, George, now of Thorney, J.P., and a daughter, Ann Elizabeth, wife of Sir Charles William Strickland, Bart.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Colonel H. B. Macleod, Retired List Royal Artillery, on the 3rd inst., at Edinburgh, aged fifty-two.

George MacLachlan, Esq., of MacLachlan, on the 7th inst., at Castle Lachlan, aged seventy-four.

Sir John Robinson, Bart., at his seat, Cranford Hall, on the 10th inst. His memoir will be given next week.

Arthur Pott, Esq., of Bentham Hill, Kent, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1840, on the 8th inst., at his seat near Tunbridge Wells, in his eighty-fifth year.

The Vicomtesse de Vismes, wife of Viscount Henry de Vismes, and elder daughter of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Alexander Montgomery Jones (son of Charles, fourth Viscount Ranelagh), on the 5th inst., at Bedford, aged sixty-six.

Arndell Francis Sparkes, of Pennyworlodd Hall, Breconshire, and Bridgnorth, Salop, on the 3rd inst., aged seventy-four. By Mary Anne, his wife, daughter of William Whitmore, Esq., of Dudmaston Hall, Shropshire, he had five daughters, his coheirs.

James Drummond, R.S.A., at his residence in Edinburgh, on the 12th inst. He was the son of an Edinburgh merchant, and was born in 1816. At the age of nineteen he had a picture hung on the walls of the Royal Scottish Academy, and from that time until the present year no exhibition has been held in Edinburgh which did not contain one or more of his works. Mr.

Drummond was distinguished in the department of historical painting. Two of his pictures, which were exhibited in the Royal Academy, London, were bought by the Prince Consort.

Thomas Ogilvy, Esq., of Corrimony, Inverness-shire, J.P. and D.L., and formerly Joint Convener for that county, on the 30th ult., at his seat near Glen Urquhart, aged eighty-one.

The Rev. Charles Alsager Tryon, B.A., of Alsager, Stoke-on-Trent, Cheshire, Lord of the Manor and Incumbent of Alsager, suddenly, on the 5th inst., at Scarborough. He was son and heir of the late Colonel Charles Tryon (a scion of the Tryons of Bulwick), by his wife, Mary Alsager Sheridan, a descendant in the female line of the old family of Alsager, of Alsager.

Rear-Admiral Octavius Cumberland, C.B., in his sixty-fourth year. He entered the Navy in April, 1825, and served on the coast of Africa, the Cape, and various other stations, until promoted to Commander in 1852. He was employed twenty-nine years at sea, received two medals and a clasp, and was a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

Sir James Douglas, K.C.B., at Victoria, Vancouver Island, on the 2nd inst. Sir James, who was seventy-two years of age, was for many years in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1851 he was appointed first Governor of Vancouver Island, and afterwards, when British Columbia was incorporated with it, he was chosen to administer the Governments of the two combined colonies. From this post he retired in 1863.

William Longman, Esq., after much suffering from a cruel disease, on the 13th inst. He was the second son of the head of the world-famous Paternoster-row firm, and combined with a wonderfully energetic character for business much refined taste and considerable literary ability. Early in life he made Hertfordshire the county of his adoption, and has resided at Ashlyns, acting there as an influential local magistrate.

Charles Fetherston-Dilke, Esq., of Maxstoke Castle, Warwickshire, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff of that county in 1870, on the 3rd inst., at Ilfracombe, aged forty. He was the second son of John Dilke, Esq., who assumed the additional surname of Fetherston by Royal License in 1833, on his marriage with Frances Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of the late Charles Fetherston, Esq., of Packwood, Warwickshire.

Alexander Sinclair, Esq., formerly in the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service, on the 9th inst., at his residence in George-street, Edinburgh, in his eighty-fourth year. He was the second son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, M.P., who was created a Baronet in 1786, by Diana, his wife, daughter of Alexander, first Lord Macdonald. Mr. Alexander Sinclair devoted himself to genealogical pursuits, and was esteemed one of the ablest and most learned of Scottish genealogists.

[Mr. J. P. Brown-Westhead, an obituary notice of whom appeared in our last issue, was born in 1807. In a few copies last week the date of his birth was wrongly given.]

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and two codicils (dated Nov. 21, 1876, and May 17, 1877, of Mr. John Knowles, late of No. 4, Moorgate-street, City, merchant, and of Herne Hill, who died on the 2nd ult., were proved on the 10th inst. by William Knowles and George Knowles, the sons, the acting executors; the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £350,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Mary Anne Knowles, his estate at Herne-hill, with the furniture, plate, pictures, effects, horses and carriages, £5000 absolutely, and £4000 per annum for life or during widowhood; and there are some other legacies. He also leaves estates to each of his five sons, William, George, Thomas Foster, James, and Richard Martin. The residue of his property he gives to all his children in equal shares; but the value of the estates given to his sons and the advancements or allowances made to them or to any of his other children are to be brought into account.

The will (dated Nov. 11, 1875) of Madame Madeline De Tourville, late of No. 16, Craven-hill, Paddington, who died on July 16, 1876, in the Tyrol, was proved on the 4th inst. by Thomas Francis Wilding and James Nisbet Robertson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testatrix bequeaths to each of her executors £1000; to her maid, Sarah Clapinson, if in her service at the time of her decease, £500, free of duty; to Mrs. Waldie an annuity of £10 for life; and the residue of her property to all her children in equal shares; failing children, and we believe her only child predeceased her, she gives £1000 each to Miss Georgina Scott, Warwick Hunt, Peter Robertson, and the Rev. George Dickson; £2000 to St. George's Hospital; £10,000 each to Mrs. Mary Ann Cook and Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, and the remainder of her property to her husband, Henry Dieudonne De Tourville, who now lies under sentence of death in Austria for her murder.

The will (dated May 4, 1866) of Mrs. Catherine Anne Cobden (widow of the late Mr. Richard Cobden, M.P.), late of Dunford, Midhurst, Sussex, who died on April 18 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Richard Chester Fisher and Miss Ellen Millicent Ashburner Cobden, the daughter, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £4000. The testatrix leaves all the literary papers and correspondence of her late husband at the disposal of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. Michel Chevalier, a member of the French Senate, and Thomas Thomasson, of Bolton; and bequeaths £500 to be invested and the income applied in the keeping up of the grave of her late husband and son in West Lavington churchyard; £500 upon trust for the use of Heyshott School, in memory of her late husband; legacies to nieces and servants, and the residue to her five children.

The will (dated March 25, 1875) of Mr. Henry Robert Boucherett, late of North Willingham, Lincolnshire, who died on June 8 last, was proved on the 31st ult. by Mr. Charles Newdigate Newdegate, M.P., and James Bowker, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths legacies to his coachman, butler, and housekeeper, and the residue of his personality to his sister Louisa; all his real estate, subject to £1000 per annum, which he charges thereon in favour of his sister Miss Emilia Jesse Boucherett for life, he devises to the use of his said sister Miss Louisa Boucherett for life, with remainder to his said sister Emilia Jesse for life, with remainder to his cousin the said Charles Newdigate Newdegate for life, with remainder to his sons.

The will (dated May 30, 1865) of Mr. Arthur Purvis, late of Darsham House, Suffolk, and of No. 2, Sutherland-gardens, Maida-vale, who died on June 1 last, was proved on the 3rd inst. by Mrs. Mary Jane Purvis, the widow, and Charles Alexander Purvis, the brother, the executor, the personal estate being sworn under £3000.

The will (dated July 25, 1862) of Mr. Charles Shapland Whitmore, late of No. 7, Rutland-gate, Hyde Park, who died on May 17 last, was proved on the 4th inst. by Edmund Augustus Whitmore, C.B., the brother, and Thomas Bros, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000.

Some disquietude is reported to be felt in Egypt at the slowness with which the Nile is rising this year.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

S.W. (Johannfore).—A player can have a Queen for every Pawn promoted to the eighth rank, whether the original one has been lost, exchanged, or is on the board.

P.D. (Clapham).—As this column is prepared for press a week before the date of publication, you will observe that your first letter was answered in the regular course, without any delay whatever.

B.W. (Greenwich).—The problem cannot be identified from your description. If you will forward a diagram of it we shall be pleased to oblige you with the solution.

Sz.J.E. (Temple).—The first periodical chess column appeared in the *Lancet*, dated Oct. 19, 1825, and the series ended with the thirteenth number of the second volume. The chess articles were not reprinted in the second edition of that journal.

J.S. (Sheffield).—We are obliged for the trouble you have taken, but the games are too weak for publication.

N.B. (Hull).—The article is unsuitable, and it has been returned to you, as requested, through the post.

PROBLEMS received from F.H. Bennett and J.E.A.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1743 received from P.T. Halli, D.H., and F.V.P.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1744 received from C. Eggert and E.P. Vulliamy.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1745 received from H. Beirmann, G.H.V., E.H.H.V., E. Frau, Farsley Mechanics' Institute, B. Lewy, Highway Institute, J.A. Conroy, R. Billups, and Cercle de l'Union, St. Etienne.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1746 received from Copiapiño, H.B. Nibudad, C. Eggert, T. Edgar, Triton, M. Rawlings, Only Jones, S. Adams, R. Roughhead, H. Stansfield, Simplex, J. Williams, R.W.R. B. Stone, G. Postbrooke, W. Alston, E. Esmond, R.T. King, M.H.H., W. Cowell, Mechanic, S. Threlfall, J.S.W., L. Burnett, Queen of Connaught, H. Burgher, G. Reeves, Black Knight, A. Mackenzie, J. Wentone, L.S.R., M. Whiteley, T.W.H., Paul's Roost, Robin Gray, Harrovian, J.F. Spiers, F.G.V., W. Nelson, N. Brock, D. Leslie, A.G.R. Americane, E. Elmore, Long Stop, Leonora and Leon, S. Vester, St. J.E., M. Ross, R. Schofield, P. Hampton, W. Lee, N. Powell, F.W.R., H. Wharton, T.R. Young, J. Thurstley, Cant, J. de Homsteyn, and Woolwich Chess Club.

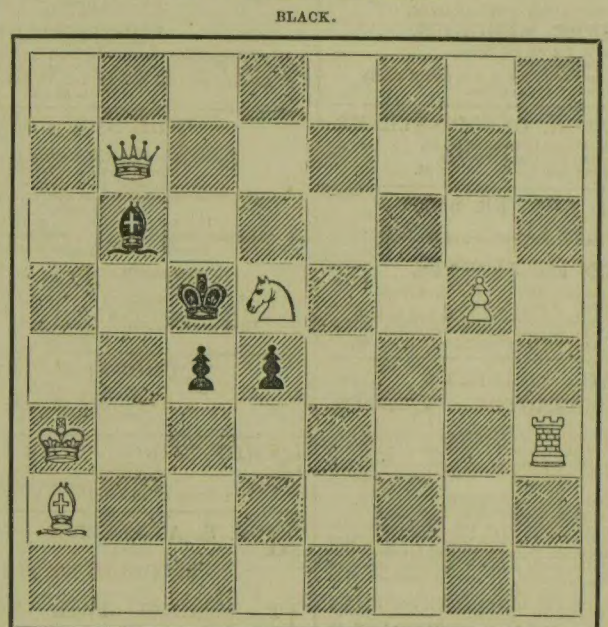
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS Nos. 5, 6, and 7 received from P.T. Halli, Emile Frau, B. Lewy, and Farsley Mechanics' Institute.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1745.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B takes Q B P	P takes B	3. P takes P	K takes P
2. Kt to R 4th	P to B 6th	4. R mates.	

* As nearly all our correspondents have discovered, White has choice of several lines of play, leading to the same result.

PROBLEM No. 1748.
By W. B. MASOX, Tokio, Japan.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

The following interesting Game was played recently, at Moscow, between Messrs. HELLWIG and MAUDE.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. Q to R 3rd	P to K B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	23. P takes P	P takes P
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	24. Kt to Q 4th	Q to K 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	25. Q to K B 3rd (ch)	Q to Q 4th
5. P to B 3rd	B to R 4th	26. Q takes P	B to B 6th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
7. Castles	P takes P		
8. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to B 3rd	27. Q R to B sq	K R to Kt sq
9. P to K 5th	Q to Kt 3rd	28. P to Kt 3rd	Q takes B
10. Kt takes P	K Kt to K 2nd	29. Q takes Q	R takes Q
11. Kt to K 2nd	P to Kt 4th	30. R takes B	R to Q 4th
12. B to Q 3rd	Q to K 3rd	31. Q R to B sq	P to B 4th
13. Q to Kt 2nd	Kt to Kt 3rd	32. Kt to K 2nd	R takes R
14. Kt to B 4th	Kt takes Kt	33. R takes R	P to Q 4th
15. B takes Kt	P to Q R 3rd	34. P to B 4th	P to Q 5th
16. B to K 4th			

White may also here play 16. Kt to Kt 5th, or 16. R to Q 5th. The move in the text, however, is a pleasing divergence from the beaten track of this favourite opening.

16. B to Kt 2nd
Castles Q R
17. K R to Q sq
Q to B 4th
18. B to K 3rd
Kt to K 2nd
20. B takes B
K takes B
21. B to Kt 5th
21. P to Q R 4th appears to us to strike at the most vulnerable point of Black's position.
21. Q to K 3rd

The well-timed advance of these united Pawns decides the struggle in Black's favour.

and White resigned.

THE CLIFTON CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The following amusing little Game occurred in the Handicap Tourney of this club, between Miss Rudoe and Mr. E. Thorold, the latter yielding the odds of the Pawn and two moves.

(Remove Black's K B P from the board.)

WHITE (Miss R.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Miss R.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	14. Q to R 4th	B takes B
2. P to Q 4th	P to Kt 3rd	15. B to K 3rd	
3. Q takes Q B P	Kt to Q B 3rd		
4. P to Q 5th			
White should here have played 4. P to Q B 3rd, so as to prevent the Kt being moved either to Kt or Q 5th.		15. K takes B would, of course, be followed by 16. Kt to Q B 5th (dis. ch), winning the Queen.	
4. Q to B 4th	P to K 4th	16. Kt takes Kt	Kt takes K B P
5. Q takes P	R to Kt sq	17. P to Q 4th	R takes B
6. Q to Q 3rd	Kt to Kt 5th		
7. Q to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd		
8. Q takes P (ch)	K to B 2nd		
9. Q takes R	B to B 4th		
10. Q to Kt 5th			
An oversight, we presume, as White could have defended the K P by 11. B to Q 3rd.		As there is no safe asylum to which the Queen can be moved, White is obliged to play this move to prevent B to Kt 5th (dis. ch).	
11. Kt to K R 3rd	R to K sq	17. K to Q sq	B tks P (dis. ch)
12. Kt to K R 3rd	R to K sq	19. Kt to Q 2nd	B takes Q P
13. B to K 2nd	B to R 3rd	20. Kt to Kt 4th	R to K 7th
		21. R to B sq (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
		22. Q to Kt 5th	R takes P
		23. R to K sq	Q to Q 3rd
		24. R to K 2nd	R to Kt 8th (ch)
		25. R to K sq	B to B 6th (ch), and Black wins.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 8.—By J. Thurstley.

White: K at K Kt 2nd, Q at Q Kt 6th, R at K Kt 6th, Kts at K B 6th and Q Kt 7th; Ps at K R 5th, Q 2nd, and Q B 4th.
Black: K at K B 5th, Kt at K Kt 8th, B at K B 7th; Ps at K B 2nd and 4th, K 4th, Q B 3rd and 4th, and Q Kt 4th.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

The Prime Minister and Lord Derby will not leave London or its immediate vicinity during the autumn; and the whole of the Cabinet will shortly reassemble.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

On the 6th inst. the Conference considered the scheme of the committee appointed by the last Conference on lay representation. Several details were altered, but in the main the scheme, which is to take effect next year, was adopted. The proposals of the committee on temperance, recommending the formation of temperance societies and Bands of Hope in every circuit, were discussed and agreed to.

The greater part of the 7th inst. was occupied in the work of revising the list of stations, and the second reading of the list was completed. The boys of the Kingswood School were admitted to the conference, to which they were welcomed by the President. The Rev. J. H. Lord, the governor and chaplain, on behalf of the school, acknowledged the welcome. He said he believed the school was answering the purpose of its founder more fully than it had ever done; the scholastic attainments of the pupils were never more marked than now, showing, if they disobeyed their founder's precept and spent some time in the playground, that they did not neglect their higher duties. Mr. Osborne, the Head Master, spoke a few words; and was followed by Dr. James, an old Kingswood boy, who gave the youths some good advice. The Rev. Charles Kelly also addressed the school, dwelling on the importance of physical education, and impressing upon them the advantages of becoming acquainted with Methodist doctrines, and warning them against sin and urging them to a life of holiness. The boys and their parents were afterwards entertained by Mr. W. H. Budgett, at his Clifton residence.

At the morning sitting on the 8th inst. the Rev. J. Bond read a list of the laymen chosen by the committee from whom, according to the accepted scheme for the new Conference, eighteen were to be elected by ballot, making, with the treasurers of the twelve connexional funds, the thirty, or one eighth, of the 240 laity to sit in the Conference of 1878. A discussion ensued on the paucity in the list of laymen of names from the midland district. The matter was settled by the chairman of each district being requested to add a name from his district to the list. The Rev. W. J. Tweddle presented the report of a committee appointed to consider the requests of the Australasian Methodist Churches and the American Episcopal Church (South), that representatives might be sent to their next general Conference. The report recommended that, in the case of the American Episcopal Church (South), a letter be sent expressing fraternal relations and the earnest desire that such relations might continue unbroken. The recommendation was adopted. It was resolved that a representative from the British Conference should be sent to the Australasian Triennial Conference, to assemble at Sydney, in May, 1878, and Dr. Gervase Smith was appointed. The Rev. J. Bond read the yearly statistics. An increase was reported from every district, except Sheffield, where there is a decrease of eight, and Oxford, where there is a decrease of ten; and, altogether, the total number of members is 382,555, being an increase of 9617 over last year. There have been 51,878 persons admitted into the societies during the year, and there were 28,663 on trial at the last March visitation.

On the 9th inst. the Rev. Thomas T. Short was appointed secretary of the schools fund, in the place of the Rev. C. W. Prest. The Rev. John Harvard, who is one of the general treasurers of the Stockport, Clapton, and Beech Holme Schools for ministers' daughters, stated that the position of the school fund was most unsatisfactory. The expenses were increasing in a greater ratio than the income of the fund. On his suggestion, a committee was appointed to consider the difficulty of the position, and, if possible, to remove it. A letter expressive of fraternal greeting was read from the Primitive Methodist Conference, and it was decided to grant a request made in the letter to receive a deputation at the next Conference. The Rev. Dr. Pope, the president of the Conference, was appointed delegate to the Irish Conference, and the following ministers were elected to accompany him:—The Rev. A. M'Auley (the ex-president), the Rev. J. Tobias (nominated by the Irish Conference), the Rev. Dr. Punshon, and the Rev. Dr. James. The president was appointed to visit Scotland in October for the purpose of promoting the missionary cause, and also of attending the financial district meeting. The Revs. J. Bedford and F. W. Macdonald were elected to accompany him. The Revs. A. M'Auley and J. W. Greaves were appointed to attend the annual meeting of the North Wales district committee to meet at Bangor in the spring of 1878. The Rev. Dr. Williams, the secretary of the Conference, was appointed to attend the annual meeting of the North Wales district committee, to meet at Carmarthen in the spring of 1878. The Rev. A. M'Auley was appointed to attend the next annual meeting of the Isle of Man district committee, with power to send a substitute in the event of his inability to attend. The Rev. James Hocart was appointed president of the next French Conference.

The Conference was engaged during the earlier part of the 10th inst. in receiving the reports of committees. The Secretary of the Committee of Privileges stated that £1400 had been contributed towards the cost of the Owston Ferry case, the total cost being £1550. A resolution was adopted protesting against the Contagious Diseases Acts. The suggestions and memorials from the several circuits for the consideration of the Conference have this year been rather important. Devonport regretted the growing practice of omitting to read the hymns in public worship, and the Conference decided that it is desirable to continue the Methodist practice. Birmingham and Halifax suggested that the question against the use of tobacco and snuff should not continue to be put to candidates for the ministry and for ordination. The question is based upon the decision of the Conference passed in 1795—"No preachers shall use tobacco for smoking, for chewing, or in snuff, unless it be prescribed by a physician." The committee to whom all these memorials are referred recommended that the usual question be rescinded. A long and animated discussion followed, and, on a division, it was resolved by only a small majority that the question should be continued. Candidates for the ministry and for ordination will therefore still be asked whether they smoke, or chew, or take snuff, and be expected to answer in the negative. The alteration committee presented their report, showing the number of ministers and laymen eligible to attend the next Conference. The first London district is to send thirty-five ministers to the ministerial Conference, and twelve laymen and seven ministers to the mixed Conference; the second London district twenty-nine to the ministerial, and fifteen laymen and nine ministers to the mixed Conference. These will be elected by ballot at the several May district committees of the Connexion. The Rev. T. Woolmer read the report of the book committee. The total number of tracts issued during the year amounted to over three millions and a quarter, and the sale of denominational periodicals had reached nearly two millions. Eight hundred and thirty thousand copies of the new hymn-book had been sold. The usual votes of thanks for hospitality, &c., having been given, the President pronounced a few words, and the Conference of 1877 was brought to a close, having lasted seventeen days; or, with the preliminary committees, twenty-five days.

The Conference is to be held at Bradford next year, beginning on July 23.

THE GRANVILLE, ST. LAWRENCE.
ON-SEA, near Ramsgate. Baths, Theatre, Concerts, Billiard-Room, Board, with attendance, in the Grand Gothic Dining-Hall, 12s. per day.—Address, THE MANAGER.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.
TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1877.
First and Third Class TOURIST TICKETS, available for Two Months, will be issued from MAY 14 to OCT. 31, 1877.
For Particulars, see Time-Tables and Programmes, issued by the Company. JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.
Derby, May, 1877.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND
(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, July 29, 1861).
Bankers to the New Zealand Government.
Paid-up Capital, £725,000. Reserve Fund, 275,000.

DIRECTORS.
J. LOGAN CAMPBELL, Esq., President.
George B. Owen, Esq., W. I. Taylor, Esq.
Alfred Cox, Esq., M.G.A. James Watt, Esq.
Samuel Browning, Esq., Hon. Jas. Williamson, M.L.C.

LONDON BOARD.
The Right Hon. Sir James Ferguson, Bart., K.C.M.G.
Archd. Hamilton, Esq.
A. J. Mundella, Esq., M.P.
Head Office—Auckland.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
In Australia—Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle.
In Fiji—Levuka.
In New Zealand—Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington, Napier, Nelson, Invercargill, Pictou, and at seventy-seven other towns and places throughout the Colony.
The Bank grants Drafts on all their Branches and Agencies, and transacts every description of banking business connected with New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji on the most favourable terms.
The London Office RECEIVES DEPOSITS of £50 and upwards for fixed periods of two to five years, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum. The rate for shorter periods can be ascertained on application at the Office of the Bank.
F. L. LARSEN, Managing Director.
No. 1, Queen Victoria-street, Mansion House, E.C.

MALVERN COLLEGE.
The NEXT TERM will begin on MONDAY, SEPT. 24.

CONSERVATORIUM DER MUSIK IN DRESDEN (DEUTSCHLAND).
Ausbildung in Clavier, Orgel, Violine, Violoncello, Gesang (Theaterschule), Composition, &c. Lehrer: Königl. Generalmusikdirektor Dr. Rietz, Pianist Blümmner, Prof. Böring, Hoforganist Merkel, Königl. Concertmeister Prof. Reppold, Königl. Kammermusik-Gründer, Hofopernsänger Scharif, Bromme, Fran Niemann-Seebach, &c. Prospekt und Auskunft durch das Secretariat.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MESSENGER and SONS, Manufacturers of CHANDELIERS, Gasfittings, and Lamps of every description, beg to give notice of their REMOVAL from 73, Hatton-garden, to 64, HOLBORN VIADUCT, London.

JOHN MORTLOCK
begs to call attention to the
"EVERY-DAY" DINNER SERVICES,
complete for 12 Persons, £4 15s.
Colours are indestructible.
The Puttery Galleries.
203 and 204, Oxford-street; 30 and 31, Orchard-street,
Portman-square, W.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS' ONE
SHILLING MOIST COLOUR BOX. Unadulterated pigments. Box in japanned tin.—Lechertier, Barbe, and Co., 60, Regent-st., London; and local Artists' Colourmen and Stationers.

MONOGRAMS.—RODRIGUES' Novelties
in Monograms, Crests, and Addresses. Steel Dies engraved as gems. Note Paper and Envelopes stamped in colour relief and illuminated in gold, silver, and colours.—42, Piccadilly.

VISITING CARDS at H. RODRIGUES'.
A Card-Plate elegantly engraved and 100 superfine Cards printed for 4s. 6d. Book-Plates designed and engraved in modern and mediæval styles, at Rodrigues', 42, Piccadilly, London, W.

BALL PROGRAMMES at RODRIGUES'.
All the New Patterns of the Season, arranged, printed, and stamped in the latest fashion. Bills of Fare, Guest Cards, and Invitations in great variety.—42, Piccadilly, London.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.
GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, Limited, request the attention of Purchasers to their PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which, being manufactured on the Premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

Prices of Silver Watches.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial, and seconds £4 14 6
Ditto, jewelled in four holes, and capped .. 6 6 0
Ditto, the finest quality, jewelled in six holes .. 8 8 0
Silver Watches in Hunting Cases, 10s. 6d. extra.
Gold Watches.—Size for Ladies.
Patent Lever Watch, with gold dial, jewelled .. 11 11 0
Ditto, with richly engraved case .. 12 12 0
Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes 14 14 0
Gold Watches.—Size for Gentlemen.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, seconds, and capped .. 13 13 0
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance .. 15 15 0
Gold Watches in Hunting Cases, £3 3s. extra.
Lists of prices, with remarks on watches, gratis and post-free.
The Goldsmiths' Alliance (Limited), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

ELEGANT JEWELLERY.
LONDON and RYDER invite inspection of their New Stock, offered as characterised by "Good Taste" and sterling excellence. Bridesmaids' Lockets, Wedding Presents, Court Diamonds, Diamond Ornaments in great variety, charged at prices consistent with reliable value. Necklaces, Head ornaments, Earrings, Crosses, Pendants, Locketts, Solitaires, Bracelets, &c. Recipients of the only medal awarded for "General Good Taste" at the International Exhibition—17, New Bond-street (corner of Old-bond-street). A Collection of Cotton "Cat's-Eyes," worn in India as a talisman to avert evil or misfortune.

E. DENT and CO., 61, Strand, and 34, METERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c. (Catalogues free), to her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Foreign Sovereigns. Makers of the Great Westminster Clock and of the New Standard Clock of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

ORIOLE GOLD ALBERT CHAINS.
Perfect in finish; undistinguishable from 18-carat gold; unaffected by time and wear. Post-free, 10s. 6d. Full Illustrated Price-List of Oriole Gold Jewellery free per post.
C. C. ROWE, 88, Brompton-road, London, S.W.

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES
are superseding all others. Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867. Silver Watches, from £4 4s.; Gold, from £6 6s. Price-Lists sent free.—68, Cornhill; 230, Regent-street; and 76, Strand.

£10. BENNETT'S WATCHES.
In return for a £10 Note, free and safe per post, one of BENNETT'S LADY'S GOLD WATCHES, perfect for time, beauty, and workmanship, with keyless action, air-tight, damp-tight, and dust-tight.—65, Cheapside, London. Good Chains at manufacturers' prices. P.O.O. to John Bennett.
BENNETT, 65 and 64, Cheapside.

LAWN TENNIS. ASSER & SHERWIN.
The Revised M.C.C. Laws, with Diagrams, post-free.
No. 1. Net 24 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, standards, guy ropes, 4 bats, half a dozen balls, and rules, in plain deal box .. £1 11 6
No. 2. Net 24 feet by 4 feet deep, standards, guys, 4 bats, half a dozen balls, and rules, in plain deal box .. 2 2 0
No. 3. Net 24 feet by 4 feet deep, standards, and guy ropes, 2 full-sized tennis bats, 2 ladies' bats, 6 balls, rules, &c., in plain deal box .. 3 13 6
No. 4. Net 24 feet by 4 feet deep, standards, guy ropes, 2 full-sized tennis bats, 2 ladies' bats, 1 dozen I.R. balls, and rules, in polished box, with lock and key .. 4 4 0
No. 5. Full-size net, with standard, guy ropes, 4 full-size superior tennis bats, 12 covered balls, rules, in polished box, with press for bats .. 5 5 0
Tennis bats .. 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s.
Ditto balls 4s. dozen.
Ladies' bats 6s. to 10s. each.
Nets .. from 6s. each.
ASSER and SHERWIN, 80 and 81, Strand.

GARDEN PARTIES, Weddings, Balls.
MARQUEES, Tents, Flags, Illuminations, Temporary Ball-Rooms, of unique and elegant designs. Fancy Bazaars fitted complete. Estimates free.
PIGGOTT BROS., Show-Rooms, 59, Bishopsgate Without.

REVOLVERS, PISTOLS.—COLTS'
Government Army Revolver, Colts' Deringer Revolver for travellers and house protection, Colts' Deringer for the vest pocket. Price-List free.
Colts' Fire-Arms Company, 14, Pall-mall, London.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.
ANNUAL SALE OF
SURPLUS SUMMER STOCK.
Patterns and Illustrations free. Detailed Circular forwarded on application to 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET,
having just concluded the purchase (in Paris) of Forty Thousand Mètres of extra Rich Coloured Silks, is selling the same at unexampled prices. The shades are of the most distinguishing character, and this purchase is specially recommended as being by far the cheapest Stock of Silks ever submitted. Prices, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 6s. 3d. per yard. Patterns free.

ANNUAL SUMMER SALE.
In addition to the above a large purchase of the Richest Figured Silks is now being offered at 6s. 6d. per yard, amongst which will be found the most choice shades of White, Bronze, Tulle, Vert, and every fashionable colour.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET,
has purchased the Model Silk Dresses of Messrs. Pingat, Grange et Magentès, E. Pasquier, P. Canivet, Barutel and Denney, of Paris, and the same are now ON SALE at less than half price. These Costumes are of the richest possible description, which will easily be understood by a glance at the names of the artists from whom they were purchased.

ANNUAL SUMMER SALE.
FANCY DRESS MATERIALS
In every variety of fabric, 10s. 6d. to 42s. the Dress. Rich Summer Grenadines and other Light Fabrics, in White, Black, and Colours, 12s. 6d. to 35s. the Dress.

IN 62 NEW SHADES OF COLOUR.
CACHEMIRE DE PARIS.
This elegant material is all wool, beautifully soft, and richer in its colourings than any article previously introduced, 48 inches wide, 2s. 11d. and 3s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.
PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

FOR TRAVELLING AND SEASIDE WEAR.
SCARBORO' SERGES (all Wool),
at 18s. 6d. and 22s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Patterns free.
In all the New Shades of Navy Bronze, Vert, &c.

VERY FASHIONABLE THIS SEASON.
CASHMERE MERINOES,
45in. wide, 17s. 6d. the Dress.
Patterns free.
The richness and variety of colour in this useful fabric have never been equalled.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.
Beige and Matalassé Costumes, 38s. 6d.
Cashmere and Silk Costumes, 38s.
Micaldo Washing Silk Costumes, 45s. 6d.

ANNUAL SUMMER SALE.
Several important purchases of
MANTLES and JACKETS,
in Matalassé, Cashmere, Silk, and Velvet, at very low prices. A large Stock of Cashmere and Silk Mantles, lined Fur, from 2 gns. to 8 gns. The Seal Fur Jackets, will be sold very cheap.
PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

EGERTON BURNETT'S ROYAL WELLINGTON SERGES.
Repeatedly supplied to the Royal Family by him direct. "The Court Circular," "The Queen," "Myra's Journal," &c., unanimously testify to the superiority of Egerton Burnett's Serges as far excellence the material for ladies' wear. Special makes for
BOYS' HARD WEAR and GENTLEMEN'S SUITS.
GOVERNMENT and YACHTING SERGES.
These admirable Serges are woven from the finest wools and surpass all others in durability. The Dye is patented. Neither salt water nor rain will affect it. They are adapted for all seasons of the year. Orders are being daily received for these excellent goods from all parts of the kingdom. Prices per yard—1s. 2½d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 11d., 2s. 2½d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., &c.
E. B. & New HANDEMADE CACHMIRIENNE and FOULE are most fashionable.
PURE WOOL BLANKET and RUGS, as SUPPLIED by E. B. to H.R.H. the PRINCESS OF WALES.
Book of Patterns, post-free. Goods packed for exportation. Carriage paid on orders over £2 to Bristol or London.
EGERTON BURNETT, Woollen Merchant, Wellington, Som.

ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGES.
woven from pure Wool, for LADIES' DRESSES, in Navy or Dark Indigo Blue, Black, Dark Browns, Fume, and other solid colours,
price 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d. per yard.
For CHILDREN a lower quality is made, very strong, at 1s. 6d. per yard.
For BOYS' HARD WEAR it is extra milled, price, 5d. in. wide, 3s. 6d. per yard.
Books of Patterns sent post-free by

SPEARMAN and SPEARMAN,
Devonshire Serge Factors, Plymouth.
The ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE is the only true Yachting Serge.
Sea Water cannot injure it.
Any Length is Cut by the Factors,
who arrange to pay the carriage of all Parcels above Two Pounds in value to and as far as London.

SWANBILL CEINTURE CORSET (Regd.).
An admirable combination of Ceinture and Corset of novel and ingenious manufacture, combining the advantages of both Stay and Joan of Arc Belt. While imparting a graceful symmetry and elegance to the figure, it affords a degree of comfort to the wearer not to be derived from an ordinary Corset 16in. deep, 42s. Sense size of waist with P.O. order.
Sous la direction d'une corsetière Parisienne.
Mrs. ADLEY BOURNE, Ladies' Outfitter, &c., 37, Piccadilly (opposite St. James's Church), London; and at 76, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX,
£20, £50, and £100.
LAYETTES, £5, £10, and £20.
INDIAN OUTFIT, £25.
Illustrated Price-List post-free.
Mrs. ADLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

TO LADIES.—THE SHREWSBURY
WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS, SKIRTS, and JACKETS, in every variety of shape and colour, are supplied by the original Makers, E. W. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury. Patterns and Prices on application.

"WEAR-RESISTING" (Regis.)
BOYS' SUITS.
SAMUEL BROTHERS.
Suit for a Boy 3ft. 8in. in height, C Class, 27s.; D Class, 31s.
Prices varying according to height.
Patterns, &c., post-free.
SAMUEL BROTHERS, Sydenham House, 65 and 67, Ludgate-hill

TRAVELLING BAGS.
Write for their
"Bag" Catalogue
(Illustrated).
76, 77, & 78, OXFORD-STREET, } London.
W.; 2, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, CITY.

FISHER'S GLADSTONE BAG.
188, Strand.
The perfect Dressing-Bag. The perfect Travelling-Bag.
Catalogues post-free.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
Mr. G. H. JONES, SURGEON-DENTIST,
will be glad to forward his New Pamphlet, gratis and post-free, which explains the most unique system of the adaptation of artificial and extraction of natural teeth without pain, from his only London address.
57, Great Russell-street (opposite the British Museum).

TESTIMONIAL.
My dear Sir—Allow me to express my sincere thanks for the skill and attention displayed in the construction of my Artificial Teeth, which renders my mastication and articulation excellent. I am glad to hear that you have obtained her Majesty's Royal Letters patent to protect what I consider the perfection of Painless Dentistry. In recognition of your valuable services, you are at liberty to use my name.
S. G. HITCHINS.
By Appointment Surgeon-Dentist to the Queen.
To G. H. Jones, Esq.

URGENT MOURNING.
"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM."
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England, on approbation—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.
PETER ROBINSON, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street, London.

INEXPENSIVE MOURNING, as well as the Richest Qualities, can be supplied by
PETER ROBINSON,
upon the most advantageous terms, to Families.
The Court and Family Mourning Warehouse,
256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street, London.

BLACK SILKS.
A Large Consignment from a Lyons Manufacturer, the best makes, will be sold considerably under value.
370 pieces at 6s. 6d.; formerly 8s. 9d.
220 pieces at 3s. 9d.; formerly 4s. 11d.
Also the following, which are remarkably cheap:—
2s. 11d.; formerly 3s. 9d.
3s. 3d.; formerly 4s. 6d.
4s. 6d.; formerly 5s. 6d.
6s. 6d.; formerly 8s. 6d.
Patterns free.
At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

FOR YOUNG LADIES.
PRETTY GRISAILLE SILKS,
2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 3d.
Patterns free.
PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

FOR YOUNG LADIES.
COSTUMES, beautifully Cut
and Fashioned.
In the new Grisaille Silks, at 4 and 4½ gns.
5 yards for the whole.
At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

A BLACK SILK COSTUME,
MADE OF RICH LYONS SILK,
for 5 gns.; formerly 6½ gns.
for 7 gns.; formerly 9 gns.
for 10 gns.; formerly 14 gns.
Perfectly New Styles.
Exquisitely cut and trimmed by French Artists.
Photographs and Patterns of the Silk free.
Address—PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262.

THE NEW CRAPE.
The Pure Silk Gordian Crape, for Widows and Families.
Its advantages are—that it is made of Silk so pure that it will not crease when sat upon, nor spot with rain.
It is a richer black, free from dress and lined appearance so objectionable in other Crape. The wear of every yard is guaranteed.
The Gordian Crape is a Spécialité, only to be obtained at
PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.
The MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 256 to 262.
Excellent qualities at 4s. 9d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d.
Patterns free.

FUR-LINED CLOAKS
at Summer Prices.
Good useful Cloaks at 6s. 6d. and 8½ gns.

SEMI-FITTING SEAL PALETOTS,
33 inches long, for 9 gns.
36 inches long, for 10½ gns.
At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS and BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISHMENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION, STRENGTHENS and INVIGORATES THE HAIR, AND, BY THE OPERATION OF NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, and BEAUTY. IT WILL STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A HEALTHY and MOST LUXURIOUS GROWTH. USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT, NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

CAUTION!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers.
Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN manufactures two entirely distinct Preparations for the Hair. One or the other is suited to every condition of the Human Hair. Both are never required at one time. For details as to each preparation, kindly read above and below this paragraph. Readers can easily determine which of the two they require.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
ZYLO-BALSAMUM,
For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair.
A cooling transparent liquid, entirely vegetable, without sediment.

A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING
OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. PRE-MATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PREVENTED BY THE USE OF ZYLO-BALSAMUM. PROMPT RELIEF IN THOUSANDS OF CASES HAS BEEN AFFORDED WHERE THE HAIR HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT PROMOTES A HEALTHY and VIGOROUS GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BALSAMUM IS ALWAYS CLEAN, FREE FROM DANDRUFF, AND WITH THAT BEAUTIFUL GLOSS ONLY SEEN IN HEALTHY HAIR. IT IS DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT. NO OIL OR POMADE SHOULD BE USED WITH IT.

CAUTION!—The Genuine only in Bluish Grey Wrappers.
Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

GOLDEN STAR
BAY-LEAF WATER.
Triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the Bay Tree (Myrica Acris).
For the Toilet, Nursery, and Bath.

A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particularly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children. Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache from mental labour or fatigue. Buy only the genuine Golden Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d., 5s., 8s., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps from the Wholesale Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

THOMPSON and CAPPER'S
DENTIFRICE WATER arrests decay in the Teeth and sweetens the Breath.—55, Bold-street, Liverpool.
Sold in 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Bottles, by all Chemists.

SCHWEPPE'S MALVERN SELTZER.
As there are now many spurious imitations of this celebrated Water, consumers are requested to see that every bottle bears labels with Name and Trade-Mark—"A FOUNTAIN."

WILLIS'S "BEST BIRD'S-EYE" CIGARETTES.
Sold Everywhere in Sixpenny Packages (containing Ten), protected by our Name and Trade Mark.
W. D. and H. O. WILLS, Bristol and London.

EPPS'S AND COMFORTING.
JAMES EPPS and CO.,
HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

COCOA.
NEW YORK.
EPPS'S COCOA.
Wholesale Depot—Smith and Vanderbeek, Park-place.

PARIS.
EPPS'S COCOA.
Dépôt—A. Delafosse, Faubourg St. Honoré, 64.

LADIES TRAVELLING, Yachting,
visiting the Seaside, exposed to the hot sun and dust, will find ROWLANDS' KALYDOR cooling and refreshing to the face and hands.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR eradicates Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Stings of Insects, &c., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, at 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle. Buy only Rowlands' Kalydor.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.
Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the World; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 433, Oxford-street, London. Retailed everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.
If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 433, Oxford-street, London.

JOHN GOSNELL and CO'S CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE gives a beautiful Set of Teeth, makes the Teeth of pearly-like whiteness, and protects the enamel from decay.—Of all Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. per Pot.

BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET
PERFUME, fresh as morning-gathered flowers, 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. per Bottle. Breidenbach's MACASSARINE, invaluable for preserving the Growth of the Hair, 1s., 2s. 6d., 6s. per Bottle. Of all Chemists, and the Makers, 107a, New Bond-street, W.

WRIGHT'S COAL-TAR SOAP
("SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS").
Antiseptic, Detergent, Disinfectant. The most healthful, agreeable, and refreshing TOILET SOAP in the world. By its daily use, freedom from infectious diseases is secured; the complexion improved; pimples, blotches, and roughness removed; and the skin made clear, smooth, and healthy. It is the only soap in our hands that has proved most effective in skin diseases.—"The Lancet."
"It is the only true antiseptic soap."—British Medical Journal.
In Tins, 6d. and 1s., each of all Chemists.
W. V. WRIGHT and CO., Southwark-street, London.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS OF VICHY.
Property of the French Government.
CELESTINS—The water of this spring is very agreeable, sparkling, and slightly acidulated. Remedy for Complaints of the Kidneys, Gravel, Gout, Diabetes, Rheumatism, &c.
HAUTEVE—This spring contains a greater quantity of carbonic acid, and is especially recommended as a table water.
GRANDE-GRILLE—For Complaints of the Liver and Biliary Organs, Indigestion, &c.
HOPITAL—For Stomach Complaints, &c.
VICHY WATERS are pleasant to the taste, and may be drunk pure or mixed with wine or spirits.
CAUTION.—See that the name of the particular water required is on the capsule.
Sold by all Chemists, Wine and Mineral Water Merchants, Price One Shilling per Bottle.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.
Have it in your houses, and use no other. This saline is the true Antidote in Fevers, Eruptive Affections, Sea or Bilious Sickness, having peculiar and exclusive merits. For the protection of the public against fraudulent imitations, I have applied for and again obtained a perpetual injunction, with costs, against the defendant. Observe the genuine name and Trade Mark on a Buff-Coloured Wrapper.—113, Holborn-hill, London.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.
The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and safest aperient for delicate constitutions, ladies, and children. Of all Chemists.

LAXORA LOZENGES.—This Preparation will be found the most valuable remedy for Constipation, Sluggishness of the Stomach, Bile, Headache, and especially useful for Children and Ladies.
The "Lancet," June 9, 1877, reports:—"We have no hesitation in recommending this Preparation. It is a great improvement on the preparations in common use for the same purpose, and will be really valuable in families."
"Medical Press and Circular," April 11, 1877:—"The Laxora Lozenges can be safely recommended."
C. R. C. Titchborne, Ph.D.:—"The Laxora Lozenges are efficacious, and nicely made."
Each Box contains Eight Lozenges, and sold, 1s. 1½d., by all Chemists and Druggists; Wholesale, 82, Southwark-street.

DR. LELIEVRE'S ICELAND MOSS
POULTICE, superior to all (Patented), is exempt from all the inconveniences inseparable from Poultices made with Linseed or Bread. These spots the Linen, bedding, &c., dry up on the edges, rapidly ferment, giving a most unpleasant odour; and no dependence can be placed on the quality and freshness of the linseed meal. This New Poultice is instantaneous, for it is ready in a few seconds. Sold retail by all Chemists.
Wholesale, RIGOLIOT and CO., 82, Southwark-street, London.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.
PULVERMACHER'S "GALVANISM,"
NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF EXHAUSTED VITAL ENERGY.
In this Pamphlet the most reliable proofs are given of the vast and wonderful curative powers of Pulvermacher's Patent Galvanic Chain Bands, Belts, &c., in Rheumatic, Nervous, and Functional Disorders. Sent post-free for three stamps, on application to
J. L. PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.

MR. STREETER'S DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
LONDON - MADE JEWELLERY, of exquisite design and workmanship. The only jeweller in England whose stock consists solely of 18-Carat Gold.

ENGLISH KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
with all the latest improvements.
Of Mr. STREETER, 18, New Bond-street.

"GOLD." By EDWIN W. STREETER.
Second Edition will shortly be ready.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 108, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 108, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1877.